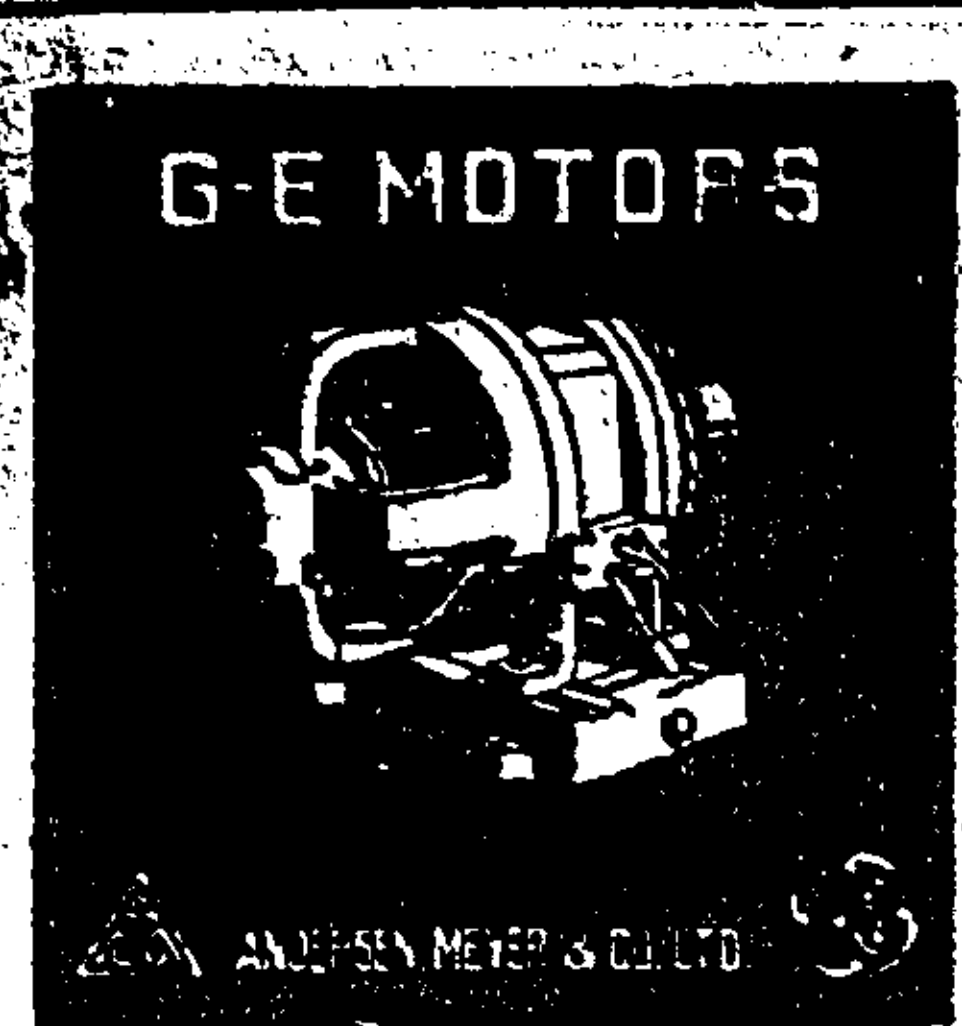




The Hongkong Telegraph

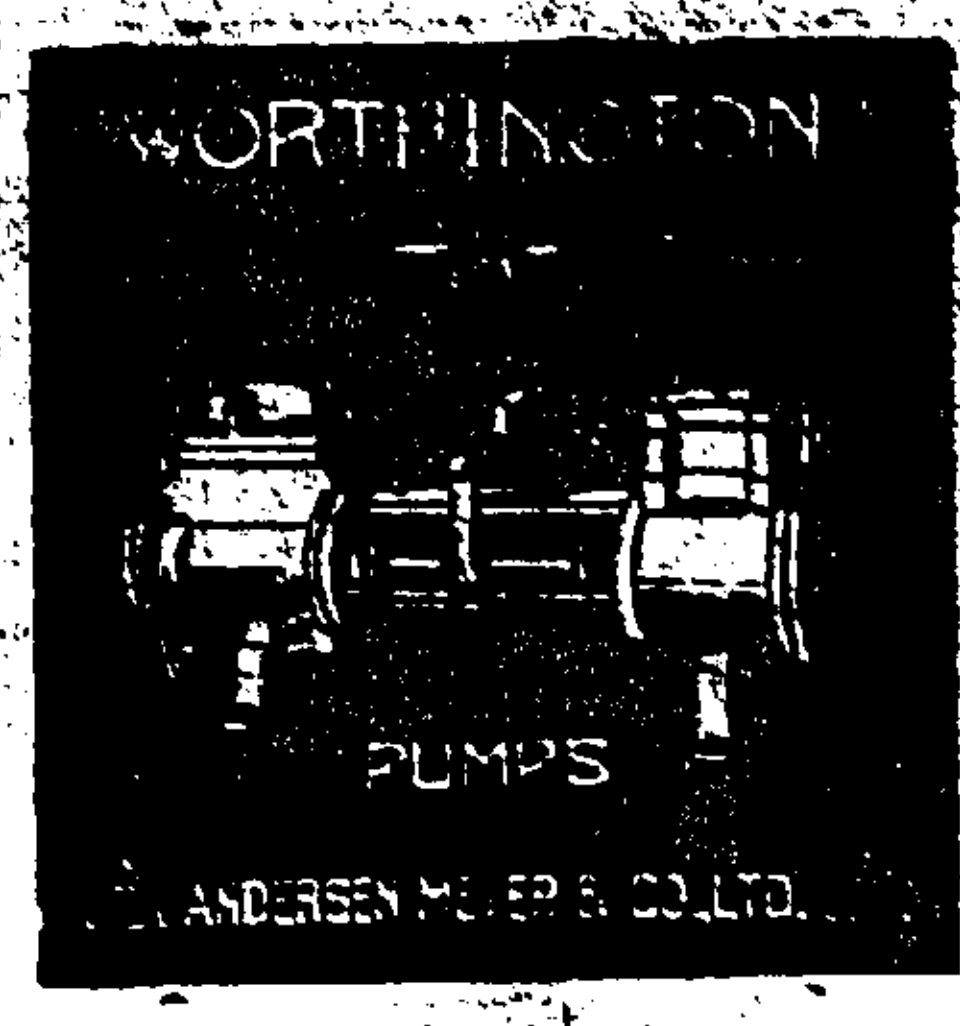
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三拜禮 號五月七 港香 WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1922. 日登十初月五

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1922.

日登十初月五

SINGLE COPY 10 CTS
36 PER ANNUM



THE COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

Sympathy for Malaya.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 4.

In the House of Commons, Major the Hon. E.F.L. Wood, in introducing the Colonial Office Estimates, dwelt on the Colonial and Empire's debt of gratitude to the Prince of Wales, whose self-sacrificing and devotion it was impossible to exaggerate. He emphasised the difficult period through which all the Colonies were passing, notably Malaya, the West Indies and all the African Colonies, but as a result of special efforts they were succeeding in balancing their budgets. Depression was notably prevalent in Malaya, owing to the condition of the rubber industry, and there was no part of the Empire for which the House should feel a warmer sympathy—(Cheers). Malaya, in the days of her prosperity, gave generously to the Motherland—(Cheers). He wished he could say he saw an issue out of the present difficulties, but he was afraid this depended rather on a general world recovery.

SHELL CO.'S POLICY.

Fighting-Fund Rumour Contradicted.

London, July 4.

At the annual meeting of the Shell Transport Company at the Cannon-Street Hotel, the Chairman, Mr. Walter Samuel, after referring to certain decreases as to be expected in a year of industrial depression, said it had been rumoured that the large amount of the money they raised recently was for a fighting fund. He was unaware whence the rumour originated, but certainly it did not do so from the Board, which did not desire or intend to fight anyone. They raised the money with the intention of employing it usefully in forwarding the Company's business.

[The dividend for the past financial year was 27½ per cent. against 35 per cent. in the previous year, the Board favouring conservation of funds.]

INSURANCE DIRECTOR'S FLIGHT.

Austrian Police to Prosecute for Assault.

Vienna, July 4.

The Austrian police have decided to prosecute Mr. Gerard Revan for assaulting the detectives at the time of his arrest, and the trial will be held shortly. The punishment inflictible is six months to a year's imprisonment.

Meanwhile extradition proceedings are following the normal course, involving negotiations between the British Legation, the Austrian Foreign Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Criminal Court.

[The individual referred to appears to be the director of the City Equitable Insurance Co., who quitted England secretly after the Company's failure.]

THE KING INSPECTS ATLANTIC FLEET.

Ex-German Warship as Target for Air Attack.

London, July 4.

His Majesty King George, aboard the yacht Victoria and Albert, met the Atlantic Fleet of ninety ships in the Channel fifty miles from Tor Bay. After inspection the fleet returned to its anchorage, where the King will visit the ships to-morrow.

On Thursday his Majesty, aboard the Queen Elizabeth, will witness gunnery tests in the Channel, the most important being an air attack upon the ex-German warship Surenberg.

THE IRISH CONFLICT.

Sackville Street Still Theatre of War.

London, July 4.

There was heavy fighting this morning, the Nationals employing smoke bombs to cover their rushes against the O'Connell Street stronghold, into which they hurled grenades. Simultaneously armoured cars were heavily machine-gunning the buildings, whose few defenders were compelled repeatedly to change positions by means of tunnels in order to concentrate their defence at particular points. O'Connell Street is identical with Sackville Street.

SPINDLES FOR CHINA.

Quantity Greatly Exaggerated.

London, July 4.

Enquiries at Oldham, elicit the information that the orders for spindles given to Messrs. Platt, as mentioned in a cable of the 2nd inst., are at least much exaggerated. Orders were never given on such a large scale.

[The previous cable stated that the firm had received orders for 1,063,000 spindles for China.]

PRINCE'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Claims for Losses in the Riots.

Bombay, July 4.

In connection with the disorders during the Prince of Wales' visit in November, 256 claims have been made for compensation for losses suffered, mainly by Parsees, totalling 28 lakhs. These were eventually reduced to 6½ lakhs, the bulk of which will be paid to the widow of an American engineer named Doherty who was killed in the rioting.

MEXICAN BANDITS' ALLEGED PRISONERS.

Oil Company's Denial.

Amsterdam, July 4.

The Bataviache Oil Company denies the statement of the State Department at Washington that eighty-five employees of the Corona Company are held prisoners by Mexican bandits.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Partial Concession by the Soviet.

(Reuter's Service.)

The Hague, July 4.

M. Litvinoff handed the Commission the text of the decree issued by the Council of Commissaries in May enforcing some of the undertakings by the Soviets regarding private property. The decree admits rights to property acquired since May, but is not retrospective. The decree is regarded here as a move in the right direction.

A two hours' meeting of the Private Property Sub-Commission to-day developed into a wrangle, in which the non-Russ members rejected M. Litvinoff's questionnaire as useless and impossible.

[The reference is presumably to M. Litvinoff's memorandum proposing that the Powers advance the Soviets a sum of nearly three hundred and fifty millions sterling. At the same time M. Litvinoff asked for information concerning the claims of foreign bondholders.]

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Close Fight for the Lead Continues.

London, July 4.

At Leyton, Surrey led Essex on the first innings, Hobbs scoring 60 and Shepherd 73.

At Birmingham, Kent beat Warwick by 125 runs, their all-rounder Woolley, being in wonderful form. In Warwick's first innings he captured eight wickets for 52 and in the second six for 39, besides scoring 53.

At Worcester, Gloucester led the home county on the first innings.

At Leeds, Yorks beat Glamorgan by an innings and 103 runs, Oldroyd scoring 143 and led Rhodes 110.

At Chesterfield, Derby led on the first innings against Somerset. At Southampton, the Hants-Notts match was drawn (i.e., it did not proceed far enough for a 1st. innings decision). For Notts, George Gunn scored 180 not out, while Kennedy made 110 not out for Hants.

At Leicester, the home county was defeated by Sussex, who won by an innings and 27.

WIMBLEDON MATCHES.

Two Semi-finals Reached.

London, July 4.

At Wimbledon, ten thousand people waited for hours in pouring rain, which ceased at five o'clock. Only the protected centre court was then fit for play.

Anderson qualified for the semi-final by beating O'Hara Wood 6-3, 2-6, 2-6, 6-4. Anderson was erratic and uncertain but took the last set brilliantly.

Miss Leaglen entered the semi-final by beating Miss Ryan 6-1, 8-6.

There was no further play.

CABINET RESHUFFLE "PURE SPECULATION".

Marquis Curzon's Recovery.

London, July 4.

Statements as to a Cabinet reshuffle are described by Downing Street as pure speculation. The Foreign Office announces that there is no authority for the report of the impending retirement of Marquis Curzon, who is returning to London on Friday. The Marquis's health has been almost completely restored, but he has been advised to complete the cure of phlebitis by three weeks' treatment in France.

GERMAN LABOUR FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Huge French Scheme.

Paris, July 4.

The Cabinet has decided to forward to the Reparations Commission the first section of the reparations scheme drawn up by M. Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, by which German labour will be employed throughout France in rebuilding roads, waterways, and other public works at a cost of twenty billion francs.

ALLEGED ZIONIST HEGEMONY.

Attack in Commons on Palestine Mandate Fails.

London, July 4.

An attack on the Palestine Mandate and the Rutenberg concession in the House of Commons was made the ground for a motion to reduce Mr. Churchill's salary. The mover, Sir W. Johnson-Hicks, charged the Zionists with aiming at complete control of the Palestine Government. The motion was defeated by 232-35.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Strasbourg-Paris Express Derailed.

Strasbourg, July 4.

Three were killed and 30 injured by the derailment of the Strasbourg-Paris express near Sarreburg.

BOTTOMLEY'S SENTENCE.

Appeal Dismissed.

London, July 4.

Bottomley's appeal was dismissed. The sentence passed on May 29 is therefore unchanged.

AVIATOR'S PROGRESS.

Athens, July 4.

Major Blake, the aviator, has arrived.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

SUN YAT-SEN'S TERMS.

INSISTS ON RETAINING PRESIDENCY.

DEMANDS APOLOGY AND PUNISHMENT.

CHAN DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Canton, Tuesday afternoon.

This morning I had an interview with General Ngai Bong-ping, who is endeavouring to act as mediator between General Chan King-ming and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and from him I learned the terms demanded by the latter and the reply thereto of the former. General Ngai informed me that Dr. Sun, in a communication to General Chan, which he (General Ngai) presented to the latter at Sheklung, demanded the following conditions for a settlement:

1.—I insist upon being re-established in the Presidency at Canton. In order to open these negotiations with the North, the Canton Government must have an equal status; otherwise they will be ineffectual.

2.—If Chan King-ming will admit that whatever he has done to bring about the present situation is wrong, and is prepared to give a proper apology and will also punish one or two of his high officers who started the attack on Canton, I will pardon him; otherwise, I will endeavour to eliminate all opposition.

This letter was in reply to peace overture made by General Chan, whose reply, brought back by General Ngai, was as follows:

"I cannot be held responsible for the military action on the night of the 16th. June, as previous to that date I had resigned my post as Civil Governor of Canton. It is said by other people that I condoned this action because Yip Kue was my subordinate and takes his orders from me. Whether this be true or otherwise, I do not care to engage in argument, but will be content to leave it to the judgment of the public."

"If it is the intention of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to re-establish the Presidency in Canton, it would involve the disarmament and disbandment of Yip Kue's soldiers, which I am afraid will be difficult to bring about. It would, in fact, be impossible to bring this about by negotiations."

"It has been said against me that I have insisted upon Sun Yat-sen's withdrawal from his political position. This is untrue, because I have not spoken a single word about this. If I had, I would not have dared to show my face to Sun Yat-sen."

"I consider that it would be preferable to open the peace conference with Peking at Shanghai rather than Canton."

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—A report from naval sources states that Sun Yat-sen desires to leave Canton along with the Northern Squadron and a strong force of bodyguards, still in his capacity as President and Generalissimo, and to proceed to Cuckiang to make his headquarters there, so as to be able to communicate with Li Yuan-hung at Hingchow, with Ho Fung-lum at Shanghai and with Chan Tso-lin at Fengtien. The Navy, however, strongly objects to this proposal, whilst the commanders of the Cantonese troops are again demanding Sun's departure and will attack the Cheung Chau forts if necessary.

Naval Movements.

Our correspondent also reports that in order to demonstrate the neutrality of the Northern Squadron to the public, Admiral Wan Shu-tak has ordered the bigger warships to move from Whampoa and the smaller ones to proceed to Pak Ngo Tam, off the Shameen. Besides the Cantonese gunboats, there are at present anchored off Whampoa some thirty commandeered launches. All merchants are at present ordering their rice junks to proceed via Shi Kuei to Canton, instead of via Whampoa, to avoid the commandeering of the cargoes.

Sun's Daredevils.

Three special forces, named the Dare-to-Die, the Assassination and the Bomb-Throwing Societies, have been formed at Whampoa, all the members being recruited from the ranks of the bandit soldiers. Bombs are at present being manufactured in large numbers.

A Conditional Promise.

According to a Peking telegram, it is reported that Sun Yat-sen has informed Li Yuan-hung, through his representative, that he will leave Canton, and resign the Presidency provided Chan King-ming will have nothing further to do with Kwangtung affairs.

Aiming at a Settlement.

According to the Canton Times, the Kwangtung Government Self-Protection Society has proposed to the leaders of the Northern and Southern Governments the following suggestions for a settlement of outstanding differences:—(1) The unification of the North and South; (2) To maintain public safety, to abolish the Tuchun system, to reduce the army, to divide the power of the military from that of the civil, and local safety to be undertaken by the merchants and gentry; (3) Since Dr. Sun had come to the South merely for the protection of the constitution and since Hsu Shi-chang had retired and the National Assembly is to be reconvened at Peking, the Peking Government should send special officers to the South to invite Dr. Sun to go up to the North for consultation, with regard to the solving of important affairs of the country. Fighting everywhere should cease at once pending an amicable settlement.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Economic Sanity in Sight.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 5.

The London Financier states that the rubber industry is at last in sight of economic sanity and there is little likelihood of a reversion to abnormally low prices.

There is a slight reaction in prices at Singapore, pending a definite decision regarding restriction.

FUNDS FOR CHINA.

Bank Group's Reported Big Loan.

A Peking telegram states that the Bank Group is said to have shown a willingness to advance a loan of \$400,000,000 to China, with the increased Customs duties as security, provided the approval of the Diplomatic Corps is obtained.

The proposal is to pay over \$20,000,000 of this sum within six months.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

Hongkong Celebrations.

The local celebrations of Independence Day were of a most enjoyable character and will long be remembered by all who participated therein.

In the morning, the Vice-Consul in charge of the American Consulate-General (Mr. W. J. McCafferty) received callers at the Consulate, these including all the foreign Consuls, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., and Mr. Eric Rice on behalf of H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, Lieut. Commander Worthington, on behalf of H.M. Navy and the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sen.

The baseball match at Happy Valley between teams representing single and married men of the American community was a very lively and enjoyable affair, the single men winning by 10 to 3.

The biggest event of the day was the reception given at the Hongkong Hotel grill room by the American community, whose foreign friends attended in large numbers. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G.), accompanied by Mr. Eric Rice, was present, as also were Bishop Pizzoni, Sir William Rees Davies and heads of the various Government departments. A thoroughly happy time was spent, tea and refreshments being served and dancing indulged in to music supplied by the Hotel's jazz band. The arrangements, which were excellent in every respect, were carried out by a committee nominated by the Vice-Consul-in-charge, the members of which later had dinner aboard the a.s. President Cleveland.

There was a dinner-dance at night at the Repulse Bay Hotel, and this was largely attended by members of the American community. Altogether, "the Glorious Fourth" was a happy time for all.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

An experienced draughtsman is required.—Page 4.

Wm. Powell, Ltd., advertise cool summer underwear.—Page 7.

Madge Kennedy is appearing in "Friend Husband" at the Kowloon Theatre to-night.—Page 12.

"The Courage of Marge O'Doone" is shortly coming to the Coronet.—Page 7.

The Messageries Maritimes advertise their shipping service.—Page 4.

Mrs. Han Inokuchi has opened a massage establishment at 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon.—Page 4.

The Admiral Line advises consignees of the arrival of the a.s. William Penn.—Page 4.

Messrs. Lammer Bros. are selling bleaching powder on Monday.—Page 4.

Hardware planks are being auctioned by Lammer Bros. on Monday.—Page 4.

The O.S.K. advise consignees of a general average on cargo on the Peking Maru.—Page 5.

The a.s. Banka is being dispatched to Bangkok on July 9th.—Page 4.

The whole of the furniture of the Astor House Hotel is being auctioned on July 13, 14 and 15th.—Page 4.

Messrs. Dodwell and Co. advise consignees of the arrival of the a.s. Nippon.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7. 9/10d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer 30.0. Temperature—90. Humidity—65.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.11 p.m.

NOTICE

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN, KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L."

Sole Agents for
"KEVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. new in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
Manager ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineers ... K.604.
K.622.

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Complete stock. Best terms. Immediate delivery.

SINCON & CO.,

(Established A. D. 1880.)
HONG LUNG T. Phone 515.

PIANO

FOR HIRE

at moderate Prices.

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

94A Wanchai Road.
PHONE 2127.

A PODICURE AND MANICURE

Mrs. N. Tsuchida
31, Wyndham Street.
HONGKONG PRINTING OFFICE
First Floor, Room 12.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong.

MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thousands of Ladies have kept a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. All Chemists and Druggists sell them throughout the world. Post free 1/6. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

NOTICE

NOTICE

Owing to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements, namely:—

Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

MASSAGE HALL.

23, WYNDHAM STREET.

MRS. H. MORITA.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MRS. H. SUGA

Mr. T. SUGA

No. 11, D'Almeida Street,
2nd Floor.

JAPANESE PRIVATE MASSAGE.

Mrs. TSUNOYE & MATSUBARA

Telephone No. 405.

Apply 2nd Floor,
10 Queen's Road, Central.

MEE CHEUNG.

Have you ever been satisfied with a portrait of yourself or your children? If not, you will be, if you go to

MEE CHEUNG

Ice House Street.
Every photo we turn out is a picture—Beautiful, Artistic, Permanent.

WE ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF OUR NEW WORKSHOP

IN HONGKONG AT 145 PRAYA E.

MOTOR ENGINEERS

GENERAL REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

SPECIALISTS IN MOTOR CARS

MOTOR CYCLES

IGNITION

BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED MOTOR CARS AND MOTORCYCLES

REEVES & CO.

145, PRAYA E.

PHONES 4002

K.673

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IRELAND'S WAR.

London, July 4.

After a day of relentless rifle and machine-gun firing, the Free Staters are gradually closing in the rebels' stronghold of barricaded hotels in Sackville Street, Dublin, the fall of which is regarded as imminent. It is reported that late last night one of the buildings was aflame and the irregular remnants hemmed in a radius of 700 square yards. Their number is estimated at 500.

It is rumoured that De Valera has escaped. The Government forces are conducting extensive house to house searches. Rebel concentrations are reported in the mountains near Dublin, also at Clonmel, Dunleer, East Donegal and in County Sligo and elsewhere. The irregulars on the Northern border are holding up trains, seizing supplies, and fortifying Glenveagh Castle in West Donegal. They have also seized Lord Templemore's residence on Inch Island, Lough Swilly.

General O'Duffy, Chief of Staff of the National Army, interviewed, said he was absolutely satisfied the revolt in Dublin had been broken.

A communique issued at 3.30 this morning, says the last position of the irregulars in O'Connell Street has been surrounded and the thoroughfares thereto barricaded to prevent escapes. It is estimated that only from 100 to 200 irregulars are holding out. They probably include De Valera and other leaders, but the rank and file are clearly tiring of the fight and many have deserted. The total casualties since June 28th are estimated at 60 killed and 200 wounded.

Later.

A communique issued in Dublin, says substantial progress has been made in the country districts, all the important centres of the Midlands now being held by Nationals, including Kilkenny, Athlone, Mullingar, Longford and Trillick. The local volunteers of South Tipperary assisted the Nationals in expelling the irregulars. The roads to Clonmel, where the irregulars concentrated, were mined and entrenched. These irregulars resorted to desertion. The Nationals scored further successes in Donegal, capturing a number of irregular garrisons and controlling all the approaches from land and sea, making it impossible to reinforce the irregulars. In the Raphoe area an extraordinary incident occurred. The garrison Nationals at Glenfarrm Barracks, Leitrim, close to the six-county border, were attacked simultaneously by the irregulars and Ulster specials in different directions and were compelled to yield to the combined force.

CABINET CHANGES.

London, July 4.

The newspapers state that important Cabinet changes are impending. It is anticipated that Mr. Shortt will be elevated to the Bench; Mr. Baldwin will leave the Board of Trade for the Home Office; Sir Hamar Greenwood and Mr. McCurdy are both candidates for Cabinet posts, while it is thought that Sir Alfred Mond may leave the Ministry of Health to succeed Mr. Baldwin. Earl Curzon's illness is rendering his return improbable, consequently Earl Balfour, who has been carrying out his duties, may become Foreign Secretary.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, July 4.

The Soviet delegation, in the course of a statement prior to today's meeting, acknowledge Russia's pre-war debts and declare she will pay them; but she must have credits. If she cannot get credits she will not pay a penny. The fact that Russia is a rich country constitutes the chief guarantee that Russia is not prepared to restore private property to its former owners, but she will grant concessions on private property. She does not admit liability for war debts.

B. A. T. WAR MEMORIAL

London, July 4.

Sir L. Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, unveiled the memorial at Westminster House and Millbank offices of the British American Tobacco Company in honour of the firm's employees, who fell in the war.

Sir Cunliffe Owen mentioned that 3,385 of the Company's employees had joined the forces during the war, of whom over one tenth, namely 333, were killed or died from wounds. One in fifteen earned decorations, including one Victoria Cross.

COALMINERS' CONFERENCES ADJOURNED.

Washington, July 4.

The Coalminers' Conferences have been adjourned for a week in response to a suggestion on the part of the Government.

SINO-JAPANESE COMMISSION

Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and Shantung Mines

Peking, July 4.—At today's meeting of the Sino-Japanese Commission, the following subjects were discussed: Firstly, the Japanese presented a general report on additions and improvements made to the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway since the Japanese administration began, pending submission of a detailed table. Secondly, the Chinese made proposals for execution of the understanding concerning contracts and commitments, also regarding recent railway undertakings. The Japanese agreed to act in accordance with the stipulated terms of the understanding reached at Washington, and will reply to the Chinese proposals after further consideration. Thirdly, the Commission exchanged views regarding the relations of the Shantung mines and the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway, the discussion on which will be resumed on July 5th.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

The New Programme.

Tokyo, July 4.—The tentative naval programme, which it is expected will be completed in 1928 and which supplements vessels completed, building and contracted for, given out by the Navy Department, includes four 10,000-ton and four 7,000-ton cruisers, twenty-four destroyers, totalling 330,000 tons, and twenty-two submarines, totalling 28,000 tons. Compared with the former programme this is a reduction of one cruiser, thirteen destroyers and twenty-four submarines, or 13,300 tons.

The announcement of the programme is accompanied by a statement by the Minister that Japan has every intention of obiding by her engagements entered into at Washington, and her plans prove that the reports that she contemplates the expansion of her auxiliary fleet are ill-founded and untrue.—Reuter.

CHOLERA IN THE NORTH.

Peking, July 4.—Tsai Cheng-hsun's troops have evacuated Kiukiang. The people who fled are returning, but cholera has broken out, apparently being brought by troops from Hankow. Ten deaths daily among the populace are reported.—Reuter.

CHINA'S PROBLEM.

Peking, July 4.—President Li Yuan-hung received a telegram today signed by all members of the Canton Provincial Assembly proposing the abolition of the Canton Government in favour of the Central Government.—Reuter.

GOLF.

Ladies at Deep Water Bay.

In the Captain's Cup Lady Rees-Davies qualified last month with a score of 87—12-75 nett.

The medal pool for ladies during June attracted a large entry and was won by Mrs. Bean. The three best scores were as follows:
Mrs. Bean 40-51-94
Mrs. G. A. M. Smith. 41-6-35
Mrs. Hannibal 41-6-35

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF CHILD.

Case Adjourned for Doctor's Evidence.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon the hearing was resumed of the case in which a respectable looking young Chinese woman was charged with assaulting and ill-treating her 4-year old daughter. The proceedings were instigated by Chief Inspector Kerr and Mrs. Kerr who, from their quarters at the Central Police Station, saw the defendant beating the child in her house, No. 74 Wyndham Street, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Kerr alleged that the defendant beat the girl twice, once after she had tied the child's hands behind her back with a pocket handkerchief. Since the last adjournment the girl had lived in the Po Leung Kuk.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. In Wing, the defendant's husband, gave evidence on behalf of his wife. He said that on the afternoon of the 27th when he returned home he saw the child crying and received a complaint against her from his wife as well as a statement as to why she chastised the daughter. The defendant told him that the girl mixed hair gum with sauce and medicine in a cup and drank it. His wife had always treated the girl well.

Mr. A. E. Hall, for the defence, asked the witness: Do you consider the beating excessive?

Witness: I didn't examine my daughter. I only saw a few weal marks on her arms when I looked up her sleeves.

Examined by the Magistrate, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, witness said that the defendant was his first wife, or principal wife, who married him six years ago. The girl was the defendant's only issue. He had a concubine, but she and her children (a son and a daughter) were not living with the defendant.

The Magistrate: Do you know if the child had been beaten before?

Witness: I have never seen it. The Magistrate: Have you heard of it?—No. I always saw the defendant treat her daughter kindly.

You have heard your wife tied the girl's hands behind her back and beat her round the room?—I don't know that.

Would you have approved of it if that was done?—Certainly not. I believe my wife did tie the child's hand but I don't believe she beat her after that.

"A Little Severe."

Chief Inspector Kerr informed the Bench that the child's bruises and marks were shown to the father in the charge room.

The Magistrate: When you saw the marks did you consider the beating serious?—A little severe.

At the conclusion of the father's evidence the Court was informed that Dr. Valentine (who was called to give evidence as to the child's injuries) had failed to appear.

Chief Inspector Kerr said that Dr. Valentine had been notified to attend and a reminder was sent to him yesterday morning.

Speaking to Mr. Hall his Worship said that the position was that the evidence showed that the beating was not conducted in the ordinary calm way, but was done in a thoroughly bad temper. The child had her hands tied behind her back. The medical certificate showed that the beating was serious and it was in the interest of justice the doctor should be called to give evidence. Though there was no evidence to support the allegation he was prepared to believe that the

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Sir,—I enclose a copy of letter received by post-mail from the Chairman of the Navy League which will no doubt interest you. Perhaps you would be good enough to publish same in your paper for the information of local members of the Navy League, and at the same time, perhaps, you would be kind enough to add that any donations sent to me will be forwarded to the proper quarter.—Yours etc.,

A. H. K. COSE,
Hon. Secretary.

Enclosure.
Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in sending you under separate cover the Navy League Report for 1921. Since the last meeting of Grand Council on 7th April, the reconstitution of the League, together with the reconstituting of its rules, has been taken in hand and will be submitted to Grand Council for confirmation at its special meeting on 8th June.

The financial position of the League is at present the most alarming question, and it is hoped to launch a public appeal at an early date for the creation of an Endowment Fund of £100,000. In the meantime, guarantees have been received to enable the work of the League to continue at any rate until October.

The amounts owing by the League must, however, be liquidated at once, and I therefore make a very urgent appeal to you to assist us not only by remitting any amount now outstanding to your debit with the Head Office but also if possible to contribute something towards our Endowment scheme.

Should sufficient funds not be forthcoming by 1st October to justify us to continue our work, there will be no alternative to recommending the winding up of the League, an event which we feel sure you would agree with us in contemplating with the greatest concern.

Thanking you in anticipation for any assistance which you may be able to give us.—Yours etc.,

(Signed) CYRIL S. COSE,
Chairman, Navy League,
London, 1st June, 1922.

child did what was complained of by the defendant.

Mr. Hall: The only question before your Worship is whether the punishment was excessive or otherwise.

Custody of the Child.
His Worship: Yes. That is the point on which Dr. Valentine's evidence has some bearing.

His Worship proposed to adjourn the case until Monday afternoon.

Chief Inspector Kerr: I take it that the girl will be sent back to the Po Leung Kuk?

His Worship replied in the affirmative and asked what would be done to the girl supposing he convicted the defendant.

Chief Inspector Kerr: It is my intention to ask that the child be taken before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs when the case is finished.

Mr. Hall: I should like to address your Worship on the point as to the future custody of the child. I think she ought to be returned to her parents.

The Magistrate decided to wait for the arrival of Dr. Valentine and adjourned the case until 4.30. The doctor, however, failed to turn up, and his Worship adjourned the case until Monday.

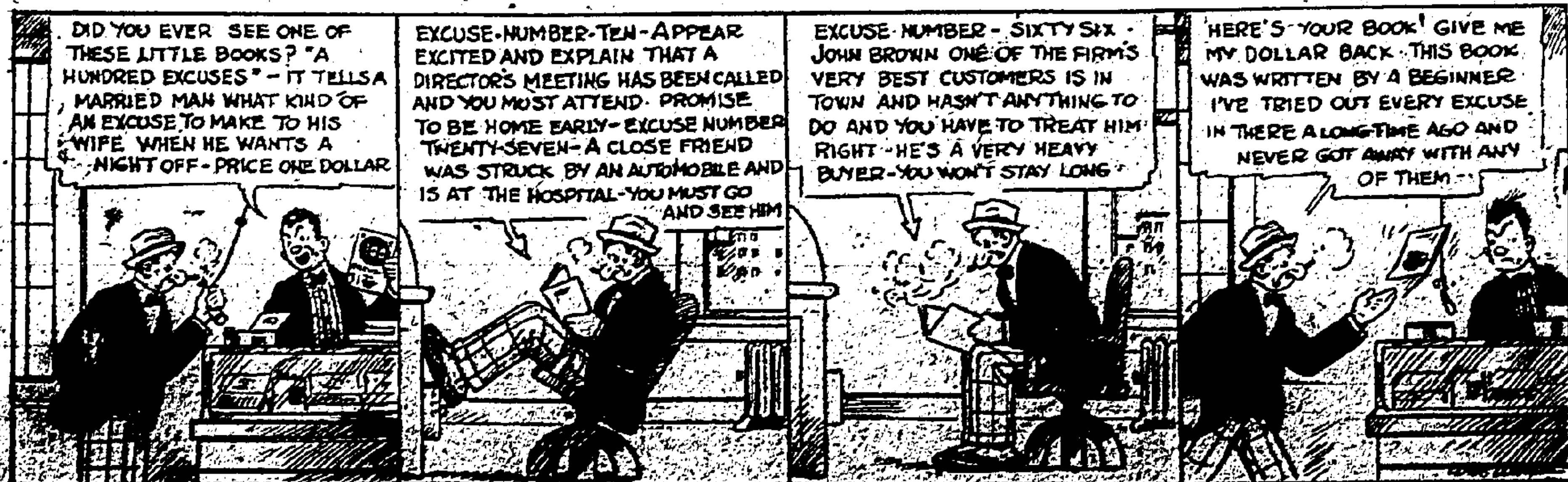
"SUMMER SCHOOL" TOUR IS ITA-Y.

Veron, Venice, Lake Garda, Vinconna and Padua are some of the places to be visited by the League of Nations Union Summer School during this month.

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WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

To be Extended to the Peak.

Presiding at a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, Mr. W. Trautman announced that the Government had approved, in principle, the extension of the water carriage system to the Peak. Other members present were the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. Black, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearse) and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

Referring to the first item on the agenda—a letter from the Government as to an application from the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, for an installation at No. 138, The Peak—the Chairman said that on the previous circulation of this paper, Dr. Ozorio intimated: "The treatment meted out to this Board by the Government can only be termed grossly inconsiderate. The Government has been discourteous on three different occasions: (1) in making known its decision to a third party, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, before advising the Board. The Board came to know of the Government's decision in this matter from a letter from Mr. Bird to the Board; (2) in failing to answer the Board's letter asking for its decision on the Board's recommendation; (3) in granting Mr. W. E. L. Shenton permission to construct water closets before receiving the permission of the Board."

The President had intimated: "I would remind the Board that this permission is essential," and Dr. Ozorio, in his minute, suggested that the Government's action was ultra vires. Although he was an ardent supporter of the water carriage system he would ask members to refuse this application, without going into the merits or demerits of the case, as a protest against the Government's conduct towards the Board.

The Chairman said that a letter had since been received from the Government on this matter. The letter was as follows:—

Colonial Secretary's Department,
17th June, 1922.

Sir,—I am directed to state that Mr. Sayer has drawn the Government's attention to the fact that the Governor in Council had granted permission for the installation of water closets at No. 138, The Peak, without previous recommendation from the Sanitary Board.

2.—The Governor in Council in giving consent to such installation was under the impression that the permission of the Board had been obtained and I am to request that you will be so good as to express to the Board the Government's regret that this mistake was made.

3.—A reply will be sent, very shortly to the Board's letters of the 7th October and 3rd March last, on the general question of water closets, the delay in answering which is due to difficulties which have to be considered in connection with water supply and drainage. It has been decided to adopt the Board's recommendation that water closets should be permitted at the Peak—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.

The Head of the Sanitary Department, Hongkong.

The Director of Public Works assured the Board that the delay was certainly not due to any discourtesy. A great deal of trouble had been expended upon this question and even that day he had been dealing with some points in connection with it.

The Chairman moved that the Board recommend the granting of the application.

Dr. Black seconded and the motion was carried.

How the Voting Goes.

In connection with another item on the agenda, in which the Government notified refusal of application for the erection of water closets, Dr. Ozorio asked if it was the usual procedure for the Board to notify the Governor in Council that the Head of the Sanitary Department and the Medical Officer of Health had voted against the application.

The Chairman: It is the usual procedure. The Government desire to know on each occasion how the voting went. With regard to the Government's reasons for this refusal, no reply has yet been received, but I believe it will arrive in the course of the next few days.

Dr. Ozorio: Did you say that the unofficial members present were all in favour of the recommendation?

The President showed the letter on the subject which set forth how each member voted on the occasion in question.

Hongkong Hotel Hairdresser's Shop.

The Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. applied for a modification of the requirements of section 150 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 in respect of the Hongkong Hotel.

The section referred to provides that the open space connected with buildings must not be less than one-third the area of the site, and must not be decreased without special permission. It was explained that the Hotel Company desired to construct a hairdresser's shop within the courtyard of the hotel building.

The Chairman: Various members have stated that they want to discuss this.

Mr. S. W. Tso asked the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Pearse: I am not in favour of granting the modification. The rule has already been modified very considerably in respect of this building. One never knows from month to month what the shops backing on this yard are going to be used for. One is used as a motor garage but I heard of a large restaurant being established there and now I hear of the place being let to another firm. There are so many changes in the course of a year, that one never knows what is going to happen next. Whatever the premises are used for, it is desirable that there should be ample open space at the back for the purpose of ventilation. A hairdresser's is a dusty trade and there should be a reasonable amount of ventilation to such premises.

The Director of Public Works said that, in consequence of the modifications already granted, there was very little open space left in the centre of the hotel block. It seems on the ground floor were used for residential purposes this proposed encroachment would be very objectionable.

The Chairman said he entirely agreed. He could not think the site was at all suitable for a hairdresser's shop, and still less suitable for residential purposes if it was ever to be converted to such purposes. He proposed that the application be refused.

Mr. Alabaster seconded and the motion was carried.

Pig-Roasting License.

The Board next dealt with an application for a pig-roasting licence for a house in Peiho Street, which is within an area in which such licences are not granted. The application was refused.

PALESTINE'S FUTURE.

Earl of Balfour on Need For Economic Development.

The Earl of Balfour, in his recent speech on the Palestine mandate to the League of Nations' Council at Geneva, made it clear that what has been called the "Balfour declaration" is not to be modified.

He confessed to a feeling of surprise that anyone should suppose that Christian interests would suffer by the transfer of power in Palestine from a Mohammedan to a Christian Power, especially such a Power as Great Britain.

Any fears of deliberate injustice or careless administration being permitted were extravagant and baseless.

"I ask you to remember," said Lord Balfour, not merely the task thrown upon the Mandatory in Palestine is one of great delicacy and difficulty, but that it is also one which requires for its adequate development the obtaining of large pecuniary resources, for unless we are able, as I am confident that ultimately we shall be able, so to develop the economic position in Palestine that it can support a much larger population, to much greater comfort than the existing population, then our hopes of the success of this policy will not doubt suffer serious disappointment.

PRIME MINISTER'S CAMPAIGN.

Many thousands of letters at Home are being asked to be put on file in the proposed campaign for increasing the consumption of milk.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Changes.

Mr. J. Lough, second officer, Shengking, is on reserve.

Mr. N. Hardie, chief officer, Luchow, has gone chief officer, Chusan.

Mr. W. Shaw, chief officer, Ichang, has gone chief officer, Luchow.

Captain G. L. C. Johnson, of the Hangchow, is on reserve.

Mr. B. Gifford, from reserve, has gone acting master, Hangchow.

Mr. A. H. Bathurst, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kweiyang.

Mr. L. Jenkins, chief officer, Kweiyang, is on reserve.

Mr. G. Boyle, second officer, Ningpo, is on reserve.

Mr. N. Y. Campbell, from reserve, has gone second officer, Ningpo.

Mr. T. T. Lee, second officer, Kiangling, is on reserve.

Mr. R. S. Allison, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tean.

Mr. S. M. Barling, chief officer, Tean, has gone chief officer, Kaying.

Mr. J. M. Stewart, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kaying.

Mr. A. M. Croll, second engineer, Shansi, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. G. Boulton, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Shansi.

Mr. K. Logan, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Chekiang.

Mr. W. J. Gordon, third engineer, Whangpu, has gone second engineer, Chusan.

Mr. G. Tinker, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Whangpu.

Mr. C. N. Flood, acting second engineer, Chusan, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Captain P. R. Cumine, of the Lai-sung, has gone master, Loong-sung.

Captain H. E. Gilroy, from reserve, has gone master, Laisang.

Captain W. J. Becker, of the Loong-sung, has gone master, Tak-sung.

Captain F. Scott, from reserve, has gone master, Fuhwo.

Mr. A. R. Williamson, chief officer, Kungwo, has gone chief officer, Fuhwo.

Mr. J. H. Smith, second officer, Kungwo, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. E. B. Slipper has been appointed supply second officer, Kung-sing.

Mr. A. T. Masson, supply second officer, Kwong-sung, has gone second officer, Wosang.

Mr. T. C. Barclay, second officer, Wosang, is on reserve.

Mr. M. Turner, acting chief engineer, Tingsang, has gone acting chief engineer, Tungshing.

Mr. J. S. Holmes, chief engineer, Tungshing, is on leave.

Mr. F. Clark, supply third engineer, Fausang, has gone acting second engineer, Tingsang.

Mr. R. B. Robertson, supply third engineer, Fausang, has gone third engineer, Tuckwo.

Mr. J. W. Fisher, third engineer, Tuckwo, has gone acting second engineer, same ship.

Mr. H. Craig, second engineer, Tuckwo, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. L. Miller, chief engineer, Fausang, is on leave.

Mr. J. S. Black, second engineer, Tuckwo, has gone second engineer, Koonshing.

Mr. G. Collins, second engineer, Koonshing, has gone second engineer, Tuckwo.

THE EX-KAISER'S CLAIM TO MILLIONS.

Finance Minister Upholds Demands.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is again making a strenuous effort to extort vast sums of money from Prussia, and a surprising state of affairs has arisen in the Prussian Government.

Shortly after his flight to Holland Wilhelm put in a grotesque claim for property, art treasures and money—the amount being something like a hundred thousand million marks.

He laid claim to a large part of central Berlin, and a number of castles and estates, in addition to 162 millions as compensation for the loss of a civil list allowance, though the law says that is only payable to a reigning monarch, and that he is no longer the recipient of such allowances.

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COMING EVENTS

The most up-to-date Photographic Studio in Hongkong will shortly be opened at 14, Baxtonfield Arcade (top floor).

Only experienced photographers under European supervision, will be employed.

THE MING YUEN STUDIO CO.

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SIEMENS BROTHERS DYNAMO WORKS, LTD.
WILLANS & ROBINSON, LTD.

Altogether his claim would have given him a yearly income of 48,000,000 marks.

Now it stated in the Berlin Press that the Prussian Finance Minister (Herr Richter) is in sort, and expert examination of the claim showed that Wilhelm was seeking many things which belonged to the State.

THE FIRST BIRTH.

Recently a number of famous artists published a letter, which had been sent to the Government, protesting on the need of preserving the art treasures in the hands of the State.

It is declared that Herr Richter has also been giving the ex-Kaiser 200 million marks at once.

were again in danger, as a result of the ex-Kaiser's claim.

Now it stated in the Berlin Press that the Prussian Finance Minister (Herr Richter) is in sort, and expert examination of the claim showed that Wilhelm was seeking many things which belonged to the State.

Herr Richter is a member of the Conservative People's party, and is said to have been influenced by another member of that party, Herr Krieger, who is the chief representative in the Prussian Parliament to the Reichstag.

It is declared that Herr Richter has also been giving the ex-Kaiser 200 million marks at once.

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ACHILLES 4th July London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
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 NELEUS 29th July St. Nazaire, London & Rotterdam

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

DEMODOCUS 7th July Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & G'gow
 OANFA 20th July Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow
 KEEMUN 4th Aug. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TYNDAREUS 11th July Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 PROTESILAUS 1st Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

PHENIUS 5th July via Suez
 CYCLOPS 25th July via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS 18th July for Singapore & London
 MENTOR 23rd July for Shanghai & Japan
 MENTOR 22nd Aug. for Singapore & London

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Berthing in Hongkong at the Yeung Tai Hing Wharf. SPLENDID 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations; large and airy berth cabins on upper deck; no port holes; large airy windows; fitted throughout with electric light and Fans, etc.

M. S. "KONG NING"
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Round trips occupying 5 days; including meals and 24 hours' stay on board at Wuchow \$45.00.
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SHOEMAKER, POET.

Cultured Cobbler Whose Son
Became a Knight.

"Cobbler in ordinary" to Clifton College for many years, and a poet of distinction. Mr. John Gregory, M.A., has died at Bristol at the age of 91.

Mr. Gregory was the father of Sir Richard Gregory, editor of *Nature* who received his knighthood for his services to science.

Through making the shoes of the boys at Clifton there sprang up a friendship with the then headmaster, Canon Wilson, which led to the discovery of the brilliant capabilities of the boy

"Dick," who was given facilities for study at the college.

Born at Bideford in 1831, Mr. Gregory at the age of 11 was put to shoemaking. The greater part of his life was spent at Bristol. He had written verse ever since he was a boy, having early fallen under the spell of Edward Capern, the postman-poet.

Fifteen years ago, when Mr. Gregory published his fourth volume of verse, the *Daily Chronicle* said that it was "full of evidence of a cultured and sensitive mind, keenly appreciative of the common beauties of nature and the sights and sounds of the countryside."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.
The Company's Steamship

"MATSUMOTO MARU."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 9th. July, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd. July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"HOLSTEIN"

having arrived from Bremen and Hamburg, via Ports, on June 28th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Tuesday, the 4th. July, at 2.30 p.m. when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors prior to the above date. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. All goods remaining after Wednesday, the 5th. July, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
 Agents.

Hongkong, June 28th. 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

GENERAL AVERAGE

S. S. "PEKING MARU"

Reference to our advertisement in this paper dated July 1st, we have decided to declare a General Average. Consignees of the cargo are respectfully requested to send us Average Bond and Valuation paper signed by their goodselves, together with Average Deposit of twenty-five per cent. (25%) on the value, before taking delivery of goods. Printed form of Average Bond and Valuation paper is obtainable at this office.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"PRESIDENT MORINLEY"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on 2nd. inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., at Kowloon and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 8th. inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered after 10th. inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board
 Emergency Fleet Corporation,
 Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Union Building,
 Hongkong, July 3rd. 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA
& AUSTRALIA LINE.

M. S. "TENERIFFA"

The above vessel having arrived from Christiania, via Ports, on the 4th. July 1922, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th. July 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on the 10th. July 1922, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the ship must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORESEN & COMPANY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th. July, 1922.

MASSAGE EXPERTS

HARRY FURUKAWA.

AND K. SAKAI

19, WYNDHAM STREET.

BETROTHAL OF THE JAPANESE
PRINCE REGENT.

It was announced by the Imperial Household Department on the 20th. June that Imperial sanction has been granted to the contemplated marriage of Princess Nagako Kuninomiya with the Prince Regent. The exchange of betrothal gifts will take place in the early part of July.

16 MEN, TACKLE 231.

PYTHON.

Exciting Moment When
Crate was Opened.

An exciting and perilous task fell to the "Zoo" keepers in housing the monster Malay reptile presented by the Prince of Wales.

These included a full-sized reticulated python—the largest of all snakes—and a king cobra, the most deadly and vicious. The reptiles, which include two hawkbill turtles, being unsuited for exhibition with the remainder of the Prince's collection of animals, have been installed in the reptile house.

Though weighing nearly 115 lbs., the larger of the hawkbill turtles was conveyed to his large salt-water aquarium easily enough by merely taking him upside down in a sack.

His oblique eyes are now to be seen glaring through the plate-glass front, as though furious at having to suffer such an indignity.

It was the snakes that provided the sensation. No fewer than 15 assistants were required to escort the python to its den, for it could give another specimen at the "Zoo," which is 32ft. long, a couple of yards, and then beat it "at a scratch."

When the large crate was lowered into the courtyard there was much scratching of heads in the effort to evolve a safe plan for the occupant, for, though not a venomous snake, the python, as a constrictor, could crush a keeper as the latter could a grape.

As it was found impossible to convey the crate to the appointed den, there was nothing else to be done but carry the snake there bodily.

It was a sensational moment when the lid was suddenly thrown wide open, revealing the huge serpent coiled within.

While one of the keepers, according to plan, attracted the python's attention, the remainder made a grab at some portion of its body.

THE DEADLY COBRA. With attendants alternately on either side of it, and less than 2ft. apart, the snake was hauled forth and carried, writhing, to its cage, into which, like a gigantic hose, it was bundled, tail first—so that its head was held in restraint until the last.

After the keepers had recovered from their strenuous efforts, they tackled the king cobra.

When it is stated that this is the largest, boldest, and most dangerous of all venomous snakes, and that its bite produces death in man within two hours, and that even an elephant has died from its bite in less than three hours, it will be admitted that the work was more exciting than amusing—especially seeing that the snakes were roused to full activity by the tropical temperature prevailing at the time.

IF YOU WEAR TORICS.

If you know you have the best. If you do not, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the vision of eyes that need glasses without using Toric lenses. It would also be possible to use a motor car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torics, their deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eyes. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing and refracting opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

CROWDS! CROWDS!!
CROWDS!!!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, CROWDS

WERE ENORMOUS!

NEVER BEFORE SUCH THRONGS!

NEVER BEFORE SUCH BARGAINS!

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YEE SANG FAT CO.'S

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Don't wait! Come and get your

share of these Bargains.

See our displays and let the

Merchandise speak for itself.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

SALE NOW ON.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Wealdstone Magistrate—Is this your husband? Wife—Yes, I've had the usual batch by him—two children and several eyes.

"You will be no use as a policeman unless you learn to get words off your chest. Go outside and practise in the open air," said Mr. Pope to a policeman at North London Police Court.

Judge Cluer, at Shoreditch—How often are you sober? Man—Oh, very often.

"My wife is more fond of work than I am, so I let her go," said a defendant at Shoreditch County Court.

Man at Bow County Court—It is annoying to be thrown from one end of a car to the other into a woman's lap.

Giving evidence in a motor case at Chertsey, a witness said the car went "so fast that he had a job to see it."

"Blackmail is a form of moral murder," said Sir E. Wild, the Recorder at the Old Bailey.

Answering a solicitor at Shoreditch County Court, a woman said—"Know what my husband earns? Of course I do—he only refused to tell me once."

"My wife is more fond of bed than she is of me, so I do the housework," said a timid-looking man in Bow County Court.

Counsel at Bow—You are contemplating marriage? Young Woman—I have been for years, but I must find the young man first.

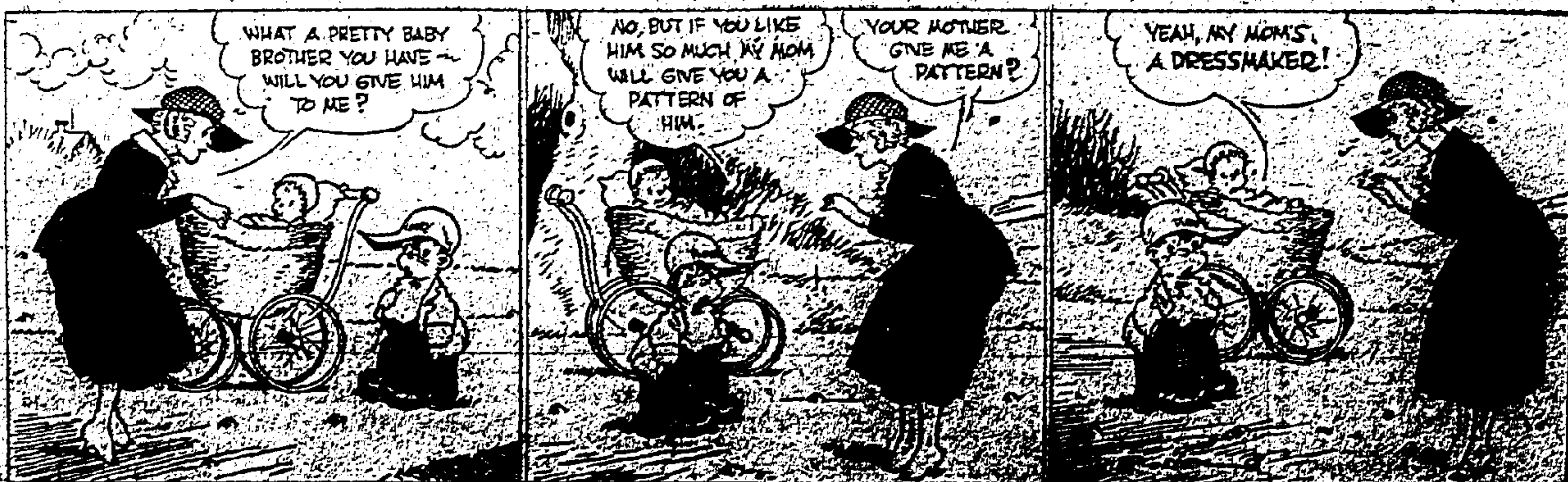
Woman witness at Bow—We have seen her go out in 14 different hats in two months. Woman Debtor—It is the same hat re-trimmed, mummy.

"My wife is the only wage earner in our house, although I give her loyal support in nursing the children," said a witness at Marylebone County Court.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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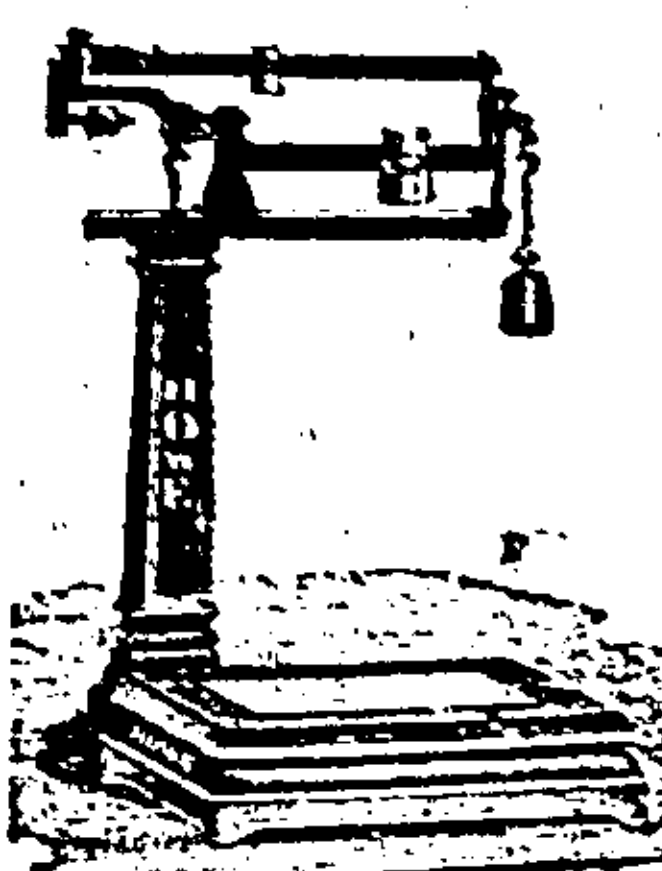
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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 5th July, 1922.

STATUS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"I must say that, though I am not yet ready to urge independence, I can imagine a continued progress which will make the bonds between us either easy to sever or will rivet them more firmly because you will it to be so. We must await that development. It is not for me to suggest that day, distant or near." In these diplomatic terms President Harding answered the Philippine independence mission. The answer practically leaves the position as it was, and at the present juncture such an answer was to be looked for. In taking over the islands America declared herself guardian of the Philippines until such time as the inhabitants showed themselves capable of self-government. Presidents Taft and Wilson reiterated this pledge of eventual independence. On the other hand, Americans, especially those with interests in the Philippines, are putting forward a case that the United States did not give a binding undertaking to evacuate. In 1916 President Wilson vested the Philippines with a very large measure of autonomy. The Philippines claim that they have exercised the powers thus entrusted to them with an efficiency that qualifies them for complete independence. This does not square with the opinion of neutral observers, who, while acknowledging the progress made by the Philippines, point to grave defects, as indicated by the Wood-Forbes mission last year. The judiciary system is inadequate, and, worse, the administration of justice is suspect: outside of one or two big cities the public utility services are backward, a remark which also applies to some phases of education; while in relation to finance there are evidently strong grounds for the allegations of corruption and extravagance, witness the Philippine National Bank scandal and the state of the exchequer.

Perhaps these circumstances give an exaggerated impression of Filipino unfitness. It is only in recent years that the inhabitants have had the opportunity of developing the self-governing principle. Mr. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, claims that the Filipinos have done wonders in a short time. He also claims that they have done all this off their own bat.

The first claim may be admitted—with reservations; the second would probably need still further qualification. It is asserted by those who oppose independence—mostly, but not entirely, Americans—that the Filipino advance has been due to Uncle Sam's steady hand; were this withdrawn, they say, chaos would ensue, something after the manner of Ireland. This is not improbable; perhaps it would be more logical to say that it is probable, at least until the Filipinos have undergone a good deal more training in the task of administration. Only a few months ago the Nationalist Party was split in twain, and while both sections, as also the Democratic Party, subscribe to the independence programme, many symptoms point to the danger of a collision were the restraining hand absent. A further period of the present regime may reasonably be regarded as beneficial to the Filipinos by affording them more material for deciding what will best suit their own interests. President Harding's avowal, while clearly implying a desire that the tie should be maintained, leaves the position open.

There is certainly point in the argument that the islands are better off under the wings of the United States than they would be if independent; yet this is not the paramount consideration if the Filipinos unmistakably wish to cut the painter. The insistence upon full, but not necessarily immediate, independence has been strong. It may be that this is chiefly the voice of the professional politicians, as Americans assert. At the elections just held the parties which are the more clamant in their independence demand sustained a number of reverses, suggesting that the people at large have not finally made up their mind. Possibly, after all, a *modus vivendi* (as, for example, one analogous to the principle of a Free State within the British Commonwealth) will be found.

Hospital Accommodation.

It looks as though there is a danger of the Colony's hospital accommodation becoming diminished in the near future by the closing down of the Peak Hospital. Some months ago we announced that the Company operating the institution had decided on giving it up, but later there were hopes expressed that something would be done to keep the place going, at any rate until further accommodation is made available. The Government is apparently "considering the matter," but it does not appear to have come to any definite decision—and meanwhile the days are slipping past and the staff has been given notice that its services will not be needed after the end of September. It seems to us that it is high time the Government indicated its attitude. Indeed, the whole question of hospital accommodation needs looking into, with a view to the better utilisation of the existing institutions. Hongkong is a growing Colony, and instead of hospital facilities being decreased they ought to be increased to meet future needs. One of our Unofficials might press the Government a little on this all-important subject.

War Crimes.

A further batch of war-crime cases has begun with another acquittal by a German court. Previous trials at Leipzig were, on the whole, very unsatisfactory. It has been stated that the idea of allowing Germany to try the war-crime prisoners herself was that condemnation at the hands of their own court would carry greater weight among the Germans. It has also been stated that the Powers reserved the right to try the prisoners themselves if the proceedings in Germany were found to be of a futile character. Apparently the time has come either for the adoption of this course or for an "Act of Oblivion." To allow matters to continue on the present lines threatens to render war-crime trials an object of ridicule.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY OFFICE HAS A MAN WHO IS SORRY THE BOSS IS SO IGNORANT.

At Ma Wan yesterday, a Chinese was drowned whilst bathing with two quarrymen.

The Peking Maru, aboard which a serious fire recently broke out, has gone into dock at Taikoo.

We have to thank Mrs. Sachse for a big parcel of books and magazines for the soldiers and sailors.

The body of a Chinese has been picked up in Kowloon Bay along side the Lake Gitan. Foul play is suspected.

Lady Alston, wife of Sir Basil Alston, British Minister to Peking, is a home-going passenger on the s.s. Kashmir, which left Hongkong to-day.

A Chinese was yesterday sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through being knocked down by motor car 211 in Connaught Road Central.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during June totalled 7.20 inches, of which 3.54 inches fell on the 20th. There were twelve days when no fall was recorded.

Falling from a tram in an attempt to alight before it was pulled up, a Chinese was injured in the right cheek and legs last night and had to be sent to hospital. The accident occurred at Shaaukiwan.

Mr. Frank H. Buck arrived here by the s.s. President Cleveland, accompanied by his wife. He is proceeding to India for the purpose of securing wild animals for the New York Zoo. He hopes to obtain two rhinoceros.

The health return for yesterday shows eight cases of plague, all Chinese, of which seven were fatal, and one non-fatal Chinese case of enteric fever. The case of cholera reported on Monday has now been proved to be a case of plague.

A fine of \$70 was imposed on the proprietor of the Lok Hin restaurant by Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning for selling adulterated fresh cow's milk. Sanitary Inspector Hill said that 29 per cent. of water was found in the milk when it was examined.

About 1.30 yesterday morning, three robbers broke into 37, Portland Street, Yau-mai, and held up the tenant, his wife and a daughter. They obtained the keys from the husband and stole from several boxes, money and valuables to the value of \$202.

As Mr. Scott, of Alex Ross and Company, was driving motor car No. 491 up the incline in Lower Albert Road yesterday, the steering gear got out of order, with the result that the car ran into the wall which encloses the Government House compound. The right wheel was badly damaged, but Mr. Scott escaped injury.

The plea that a master was not liable for the actions of his servants was offered by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, solicitor for the defence in a summons for selling fresh pork against the proprietor of a roast meat shop. Mr. Russ stated that his client had no knowledge of the transaction which was carried out by his employee, a woman. Mr. E. W. Hamilton imposed a fine of \$50.

The funeral of the late Capt. T. Whiffen, of the 15th. King's Hussars, who died suddenly on board the St. Albans on Monday evening, took place at Happy Valley yesterday. Amongst those present were the Rev. Clouston Porri, an officer from the King's Regiment and Mr. H. K. Holmes, representing the British Legion. The Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie officiated. The 11-year-old girl who was travelling with the deceased as his ward left yesterday for Japan.

PASSION PLAY FOR ENGLAND. Mr. Robert Courtneidge, the well-known producer, has returned to England from Ober-Ammergau where he has been to see the Passion Play. It is likely that as the result of his visit he will produce the play somewhere in England next year.

ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

It's a bit late in the day to talk about the visit of the Prince of Wales to our little Colony, but I've just picked up a book number of a paper published somewhere on the other side of the Pacific and what the writer has to say is rather interesting. "During an unofficial visit to Kowloon City the Prince of Wales shook the lucky sticks in a Chinese temple and was told by an aged native soothsayer that according to the bamboos he would live long, enjoy great happiness and be lucky in all that he undertook." The scribe slings out a heap more dope, giving all the details. We go to the Land of Liberty for our jazz and our movies and now we're going to 'em for the news about the place in which we live. But I'll tell the world that ink-slinger's got some imagination. He writes about the natives making offerings of food and wine to the spirits of deceased relatives and waxing more and more romantic as he goes on. "Taking up a vase-like receptacle containing thin strips of bamboo with Chinese characters written thereon, he shook the bamboo as directed and out jumped three." I tell you, Sax Rohmer wouldn't be in it with this chap.

I'm glad to see the Victoria Recreation Club are reviving their night fete. We've had some real jolly little evenings in the past and, judging by the success of the one on Thursday night, this is a form of entertainment of which Hongkongites will take a long time to tire. I've never known any show at the V.R.C. that didn't seem to "go," and the fete the other evening was no exception to the rule. The arrangements were exceptionally well carried out and everything seemed to run like clockwork. The names of the competitors looked a bit familiar; where's this year's new blood? As Mr. Waldegrave said when he presented the prizes, our champions will not remain champions for ever; their places will have to be taken by somebody else some day, and it's up to everyone to go in and try. Still, there will be heaps more fets before the summer's out; one every three weeks I hear. If the others are as great a success as the first of the season, nobody will have much to grumble about, and I've an idea that they will be.

We've been having a rather exciting time in the mess this week. It all came about this way. The other night a curious-looking object, which might have been anything between a baby tank and an ice-cream freezer, was discovered in the back yard. There was a long argument as to what it was, until one of the members solved the problem by admitting ownership and telling us that it was a motor-bike that somebody had given him. I tell you, there's been no peace in our happy little home since the night the thing arrived. As soon as he gets home from the office, until the small hours of the morning, our fellow messmate's fiddling about out at the back trying to get the monstrosity to start. All that happens, though, is a series of queer noises. The din's so weird that the alleged wit suggested that the engine seemed to have some lawn-mower parts fitted into it. The owner, it might be mentioned, has a remarkable collection of curios, and another wag hinted that the speedster ought to take pride of place in the exhibition. We're sometimes a bit sceptical when we're told that a bit of old brass is a thousand years old, but if our hero told us his latest addition was ridden by Confucius he would be believed. Still, the owner's no end proud of his acquisition and, anyway, if it won't go, perhaps it might be made into a radio set.

Came across a curious coincidence the other day. A pal of mine, whom we will call Smith (because that's not his name), was in a bank cashing a cheque. As a matter of fact his name instead of being so popular as Smith (of whom there are twenty-five in Hongkong, according to the directory) is an uncommon one, there being only two in the Colony. As he was waiting to draw his money, he heard his name called, preceded by his initial. He went to pick up the line and found the Chinese paying-out clerk behind the grill looking very puzzled. He who hands out the dabs was waving two cheques, both bearing the same name and initial, but with

BATHROOM INCIDENT.

The Libel Case Continued To-day.

Further evidence was taken this morning in the libel case in which the Chief Engineer of the river steamer On Lee is proceeding against the purser of the ship for writing a letter to the ship's owners alleging that plaintiff broke a bathroom window and peeped in whilst the purser's daughter was taking a bath. The case was heard by Mr. J. R. Wood in the Summary Court.

Mr. M. K. Lo represented the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

The ship's carpenter, who had previously given evidence in favour of the plaintiff, to the effect that the window was broken through suddenly sliding down, was questioned by Mr. Hind and admitted that from 8 to 10 p.m. he was on a lower deck watching gambling. He was called up on deck after the window was broken.

In opening the defence, Mr. Hind stated that it would be proved from the evidence of the girl and others that the plaintiff deliberately broke the window, although he knew the girl was bathing.

The daughter of defendant, a girl 15 years of age, stated that she was a passenger with her father on board the s.s. On Lee. After eight o'clock she took a bath on the upper deck, her ayah staying outside the bath. She heard knocking on the window and someone called to her in English which she did not understand. She told the person knocking to go away, but directly afterwards the window was broken and the plaintiff peeped in.

Witness was asked to identify the man from those in Court, but had great difficulty in doing so, the man having to walk right up to the witness box before being identified.

Witness, continuing, stated that she shouted and afterwards dressed herself.

Questioned by Mr. Lo, the witness stated that before she went into the bath she did not know that she was not allowed to take a bath there, as had been alleged. She only heard that afterwards.

Evidence was also given by the defendant, the girl's mother and ayah, who all stated that the plaintiff deliberately broke the window. Defendant admitted that he did not speak to the plaintiff before causing the letter to be written. They were quite friendly before the present case.

In cross-examination, the defendant admitted that he thought the plaintiff's reason for breaking the window was to bury the girl out and that if he looked in, it was to see if she was still in the bath or not. It was true that the letter had accused plaintiff of "improper" conduct, but he (defendant) did not now think that it was improper.

His Lordship held for the plaintiff on the facts, saying that the allegation of improper conduct contained in the letter was not true. The only question outstanding now was whether Mr. Nash's claim of privilege for writing the letter was well founded. On that point he would like to hear argument.

The Court adjourned until this afternoon, when the argument was gone into.

WU DENIES DESIGNS UPON SHANGHAI.

In order to convince Shanghai citizens that there is no truth in the report of his coming with 6,000 picked men from Gen. Wu Pei-fu's army, Admiral Tu Shih-kuei has sent a circular telegram to the Chinese Press. The Admiral alleges that all the Shanghai newspapers have manufactured the news of a projected attack on that port. Martial law, however, is still in force in the jurisdiction of Gen. Ho Feng-ling. No foreigner or Chinese may be abroad in the native City or elsewhere between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. Evidently the authorities are still apprehensive.

Two undoubtedly different signatures. What had happened was this. Two men in Hongkong, bearing the same uncommon name and having the same initial, were both in the same bank, at the same moment, doing the same thing, and their cheques were dealt with at the same time. The only difference was that the amounts on the cheques were not the same, hence the difficulty. The trouble was soon cleared up, however. Each man was handed his cash and they both went their ways; perhaps never to meet again.

"PEKING MARU" FIRE SEQUEL.

Captain Charged.

FINE OF \$650.

Capt. Y. Fukami, master of the O.S.K. steamer Peking Maru, which caught fire in the harbour on June 27th, was brought before Comdr. Beckwith, at the Marine Court, this morning, charged with failing to give notice to the Harbour Master that the ship had dangerous goods on board, namely 424 drums of calcium carbide and 50 cases of sulphuric acid, and, secondly, having dangerous goods on board and making fast to buoy B24, the buoy not being in the dangerous goods anchorage, thereby contravening the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

Mr. R. A. Rocha, assistant harbour officer, said he visited the Peking Maru at eight o'clock on June 27th. She was lying at buoy B24. There was no gangway and as it was impossible to get aboard without some inconvenience he sent a seaman aboard with a form to be filled in by the master and returned to him. The form was filled in and returned. The captain entered on the form that the ship had 1,367 tons of general cargo, of which 936 tons were for Hongkong.

Captain Fukami, the defendant, then went into the box. Witness said he had been a master for three and a half years and he had been master of the Peking Maru about a fortnight, this being his first voyage. He joined the ship at Kobe. They loaded cargo for Hongkong, Singapore and Calcutta.

The Marine Magistrate—You were by the ship the whole time she was loading and you knew she had this dangerous cargo in her 'tween decks and in her hold?—Yes, I knew that.

You have been to Hongkong before?—Four or five years ago as chief officer.

You have been in many European ports as master?—No, only in Chinese ports.

You know there are regulations known as dangerous goods regulations common to all European civilised ports?—Yes, I know.

You consider calcium carbide as dangerous goods?—Is it dangerous in Japan?—Yes.

Is it the common practice in Japan to stow calcium carbide in the holds and 'tween decks?—Yes.

And they get insurance to cover it?—Yes.

You say it is the common practice in Japanese ships to put this cargo in 'tween decks or holds and that there is no difficulty in getting it covered by insurance by Japanese companies?—Yes.

Do you always insure with Japanese companies or do you try and get English companies?—Japanese companies.

There has been no protest ever made against cargo of this kind being stowed in this way?—No.

You had also 50 cases of sulphuric acid on board?—Yes.

Where was that stowed?—On deck.

Whereabouts on deck?—On the after part of the deck.

When you came into Hongkong you sent straight to B24 buoy; who told you to go there?—The Chinese pilot told me.

Did you tell the pilot that you had dangerous goods on board?—No.

Did you think that the authorities would allow you to be at that buoy which they know you had these dangerous goods on board?—Defendant replied that he telegraphed the agents from Japan and he expected that he would get a special permit. He sent the telegram on June 17th and received no reply.

Comdr. Beckwith said when the ship arrived in Hongkong, at 8 o'clock, the Harbour Department official went alongside and there was no convenience to get aboard. The Harbour Department report was sent up by a seaman to defendant, who gave his cargo, in his own handwriting, as general cargo.

Defendant replied that the cargo was not explosives. The Magistrate pointed out that there was nothing about explosives on the report.

Defendant pleaded that after he sent the telegram he thought he would get a special permit. He sent the manifest to the agents' office.

The next witness called was Mr. L. Rafsek, shipping clerk in the O.S.K. Witness denied ever receiving a telegram relating to dangerous goods. He had no knowledge of what the ship had in her until she arrived in Hongkong. It was the captain's duty

THEATRE CASE.

Audience or Staff?

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Magistracy this morning, the proprietor of the Ko Shing Theatre appeared on remand on two summonses of causing obstructions in the gangways at the theatre and of allowing members of the audience to be on the stage.

Sergeant Hallam deposed that when he visited the theatre at 9.25 p.m. on the 3rd ult. he found the gangways on both sides blocked by between sixty and seventy people, who, during the ten minutes' watch, which he kept in the theatre, made no attempt to get back to their seats. He then ordered two Indian watchmen on duty in the theatre to clear the obstructions. On visiting the stage, witness found about thirty persons, whose removal was ordered by a member of the theatre staff, who spoke to the Sergeant in English. There was no disturbance of any kind, and no representations were made by the people whom witness drove away from the stage that they were stage hands.

As regards the obstruction in the gangways, the defendant's excuse was that business was very slack and that the people whom the Sergeant found in the gangways were probably policemen who went into the theatre in the course of their work. Defendant stated that about thirty stage hands were employed at every performance and he thought the complainant had mistaken them for members of the audience.

In reply to the Magistrate, the defendant said that the stage hands wore no badge or carried anything to show who they were.

Addressing the defendant, his Worship said:—"My opinion is that members of the staff should have some badge which they can produce to the police to prove that they are not members of the audience." The Magistrate said that in this case he would hold that the summons relating to the people on the stage was not proved. He imposed a fine of \$25 on the other summons. His Worship told the defendant that the police would no doubt arrange with him as regards the introduction of badges.

to make a statement to the Harbour Master.

The Magistrate—The captain said it was your duty. He says he sent a telegram from Osaka and he expected to get a special permit to go to his buoy.

Witness replied that he did not receive this telegram. He thought the captain had made a mistake. The captain meant that he sent a telegram stating that the ship was leaving for Hongkong. Defendant had taken no steps to inquire from the office if the telegram had been received.

The Magistrate—Supposing you had received that telegram, what would you have done?—We should have applied for a special permit.

Do you consider calcium carbide a dangerous cargo?—Yes, a very dangerous cargo.

Do you think this telegram was ever sent?—No.

Referring to a letter which the captain said he received, witness said he had no advice about the ship's cargo and the letter telling the captain to go to Kowloon was conditional on having a usual cargo on board. Witness said he sent the manifest to the Imports and Exports Office.

"After having heard the evidence," said Comdr. Beckwith in summing up, "I find you guilty on both charges. I consider it one of the most flagrant cases of wilful contravention of the harbour regulations that has yet come before me. As master of the ship you are responsible for the harbour regulations at the various ports you call at are properly carried out, and it is your duty to find out what these regulations are before arriving into port. The dangerous goods regulations are, perhaps, the most important you have to deal with. In this case, although you admit that you knew what your cargo was and that you carried 424 drums of carbide (most dangerous goods), besides sulphuric acid, you fill in a form stating that your cargo is general, making no mention of dangerous goods. If it had not been for the fire, it would not have been known to the Harbour Office that the ship had dangerous goods on board at all."

Defendant was fined \$500, with the option of one month, on the first charge, and on the second count he was fined \$150, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

BLASTING ON THE PEAK.

Resident's Bathroom Damaged.

Negligence in connection with blasting operations on the new motor road on the Peak was alleged against the Kien On building contractors, 24 Stanley Street, in a summons before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning. The alleged offence was that the defendant failed to take proper precautions to prevent fragments of stone from flying about.

Mr. F. A. Neville, Building Overseer of the Public Works Department, stated that on June 24th, while blasting was going on, two pieces of stone were sent up sky-high by the force of the explosion, one of them, which weighed about one pound, crashing through the bath room of 7, Stewart Terrace, the residence of Mr. F. A. Mackintosh, and the other falling into the back yard of the house.

Giving his evidence, Mr. Mackintosh said that at 5 p.m. on the 24th, he heard blasting going on on the new motor road. There was one blast first, followed by another explosion which was louder than usual, and he heard stones falling at the rear of his house. On investigation he found that a piece of rock had fallen into his bathroom after crashing through a quarter-inch pane of glass. He found the other stone (produced) in his backyard.

A Government foreman who was in charge of blasting on the new road, deposed that two charges in this case were let off from a depth of ten inches; they were horizontal charges. The precautions taken comprised gunny bags, which were placed over the stone under a layer of timber. Over the timber, branches of trees were scattered. Quantity of stone was moved, probably one to two cubic feet. Witness considered that the precautions taken were sufficient.

Mr. F. A. Neville stated that he could not say whether the necessary precautions had been taken, as he was not there at the time. In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Neville said that so far as he knew, there had been no accidents on the new road due to blasting.

The Magistrate—Can you suggest why this isolated accident should have happened? It seems strange that it should occur when the road is nearly completed.

Mr. Neville—I should say that the layer of timber was not sufficiently weighty.

The defendant said that he took the usual precautions. He could not say if any fragments escaped, as he took cover when the blasting occurred. Big pieces of stone were put over the branches of trees.

On being recalled, the Government foreman said that the defendant's statement as to placing stones over the branches was true. He suggested that the accident was due to the close proximity of the two charges, which were about one and half feet apart. One blast went off before the other, despite the fact that they were ignited at the same time. When the first blast went off, the coverings were probably shifted and thus allowed the broken stones to fly up.

The Magistrate said that he found there had been no serious carelessness. At the same time, it seemed obvious that as the drill were so close together more care should have been taken. He imposed a fine of \$5.

Mr. Neville said that the damage to Mr. Mackintosh's bathroom was \$32.

The Magistrate said he could not make any order for damage, for which another summons would have to be taken out.

JAPAN'S ARMY.

Reduction Scheme.

Tokyo, July 4.—The Army reorganization plan proposed by the War Department and approved by the Cabinet involves a reduction of 56,000 non-commissioned officers and men. The reorganization, which starts in August, makes no difference in the number of Divisions, but lessens the numbers of companies, squadrons and batteries, with slight increases in the Railway, Telegraph and Aviation Corps and in heavy artillery. Such changes will effect a curtailment of 259,000,000 yen within the next twelve years, and thereafter of 23,000,000 yen annually. The readjustment necessitates an expenditure of 23,000,000 yen which will be spread over thirteen years. —Reuter.

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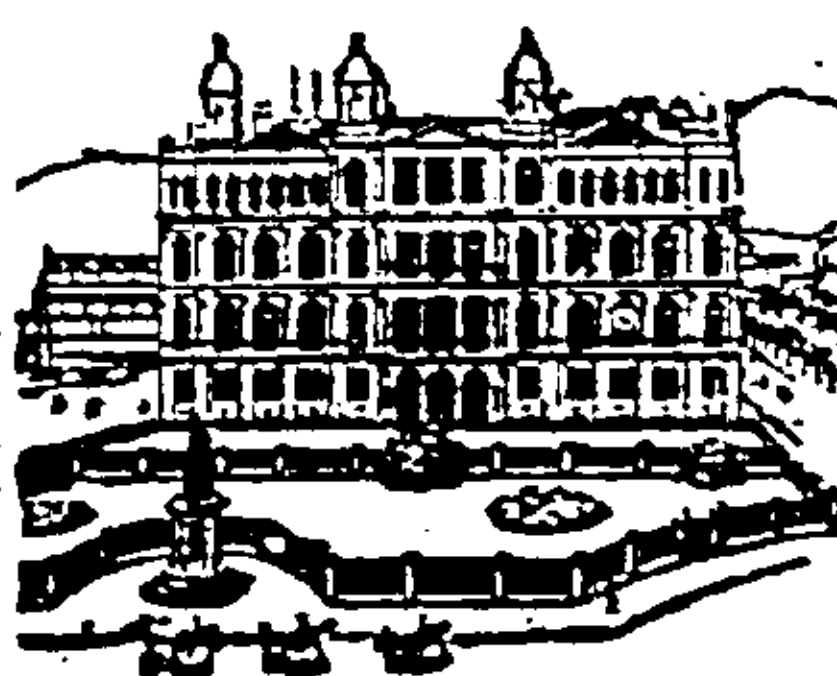
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.



It is a dangerous thing to fall asleep in the house of an enemy especially north of 53 where brute force is the only law of God or man. Niles Welch as David Raine in James Oliver Curwood's story, "The Courage of Marge O'Doone," learned this much to his chagrin and had it not been for the courage of Pauline Starks as Marge O'Doone he might have slept on into eternity. This is one of the big scenes in the picturization of Mr. Curwood's novel.

STORAGE OF PETROL.

Two Garages Summoned.

The United Motor Company were the defendants in a summons for possession of six drums of gasoline, without a licence. Asking for a remand, Mr. G.G.N. Tinson, solicitor for the defence, applied for an order from the Magistrate for the production of certain correspondence of June and July last year, now in the possession of the Captain Superintendent of Police. Mr. E. W. Hamilton complied and adjourned the case until Friday afternoon.

The proprietor of the Mercury Garage was summoned by Sergeant Stinson for failing to take proper precautions in storing 130 gallons of petrol. The Sergeant stated that the petrol tank in the garage was empty and the subject matter of the summons was found placed near it.

The defendant's plea was that he had just received the petrol from the Asiatic Petroleum Company and in support of his statement, called a coolie of the A.P.C. as a witness. The latter told the Court that he had just completed the delivery when the Sergeant arrived.

His Worship said that the story was a fabrication and imposed a fine of \$50.

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A Choice of a Hundred New Sleeves.

AT the moment of writing the world seems to be bent on introducing as many new sleeves as there are frocks in existence. New ones appear like mushrooms, over night. As soon as fashion gets a bit in its mouth it runs away from the public.

As the individual is as prolific as a professional in designing new arm coverings, there is no limit to what may be done. Rather what is done. So slight are the actual changes in the fundamentals of frocks, such as length of skirt, use of fabrics, placement of waist line, fulness on hips, arrangement of hem, that women and dressmakers feel they can dismiss anxiety about the main things and expend imagination and ingenuity on the accessories. Which explains the orgy of new sleeves.

Women should be really happy over this turn of events. They never find that a sleeve, no matter how complicated, is beyond their ability to construct. They are never so satisfied as when they are using up odds and ends, combining colours, putting left-overs of galleon, lace or embroidery, into small places to give effect. To-day they have their heart's desire.

ONE CAN COPY ANYTHING.

It is not necessary to be conventional in sleeves. No celebrity ever lived whose arm coverings are not of importance. Even the august Doges of Venice give inspiration. The designers have led the way. The amateur finds no stumbling block in her path.

LONG SLEEVES OR SHORT.

It matters not whether the arm is covered or revealed, whether the fabric is full or narrow, whether it is plain or adorned. There is no limitation. Do what you will.

There are capes for sleeves. This is one of the popular forms of departing from the conventional. The cape sleeve is a half-moon of open-meshed lace, merely strings carelessly laced together, which is wrapped tightly about the arm from shoulder to wrist, then left to hang across the back. The half-moon shaping is revealed when the arms are stretched, as in dancing.

There is another version of this shape for an evening frock. The lace is black, and there is slight ornamentation of jet at the sides. It is caught over the bare arms by wide bracelets of jet. It is suspended from the bare shoulders by bretelles of jet.

There is another evening sleeve which consists of two panels.

richly embroidered and lined with the colour of the embroidery, which begin at the top of the arm, where they are placed one over the other like the flap of an envelope; they hang to hips. They have little or nothing to do with the frock. They are slightly caught to its arm-hole top; but that's all.

HOPE FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER.

Any woman can make such an arm covering to an evening gown which needs diversity. She need not follow the fabric or colour scheme of the frock. Almost anything will do. That's comforting. Another reconstruction of an old frock is made possible by the new trick of opening a short sleeved down the back, catching it together with a buckle or rosette and tying it with long coloured ribbons that hang to the knees. One must not indulge in startling ribbons. Be reserved.

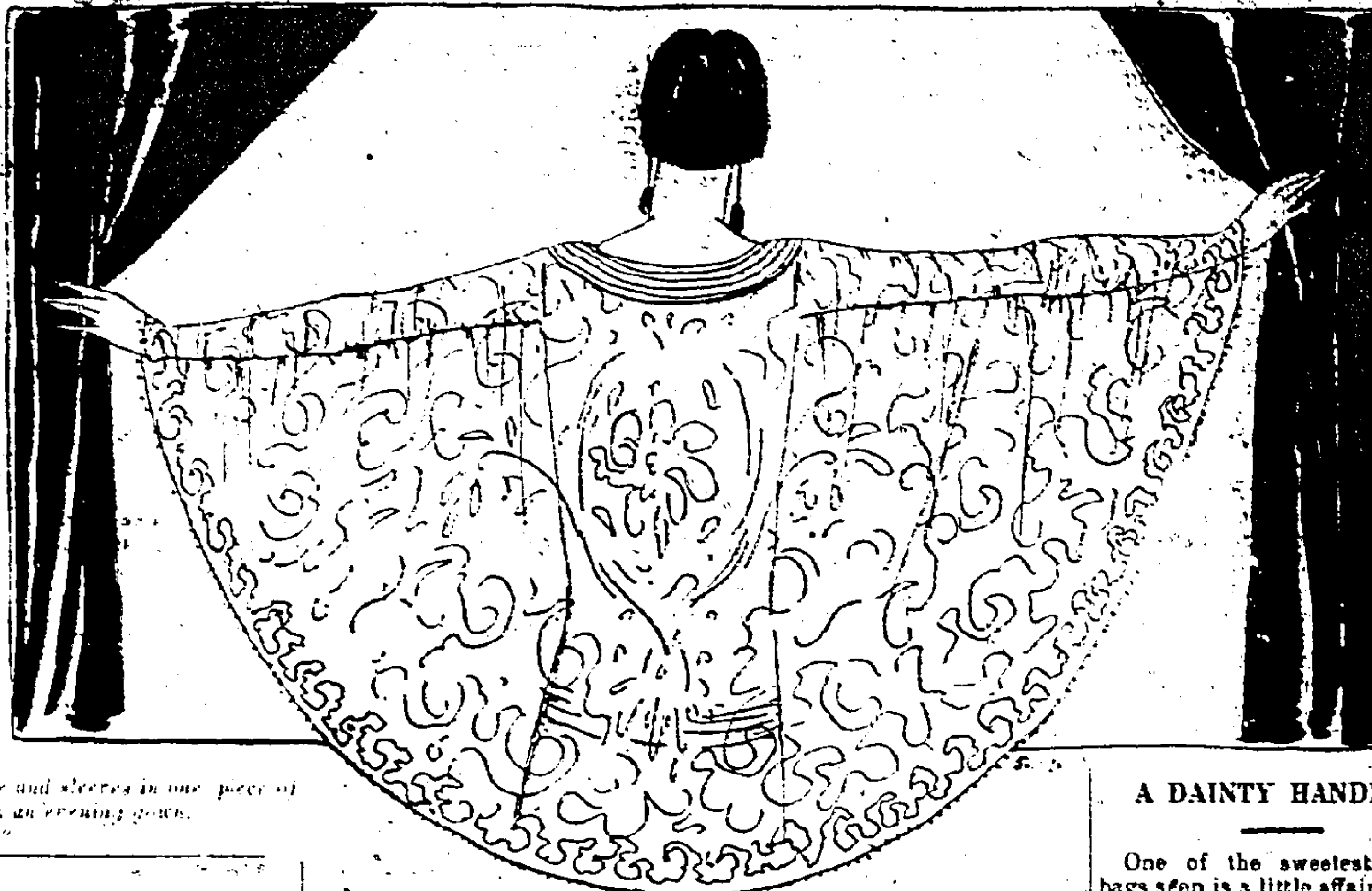
WHEN ONE WANTS LONG SLEEVES.

There are several oddities in long sleeves, but one striking fact brought out by the new fashions is the demand for wrist length arm coverings for the day hours.

The short sleeve is sometimes worn in the afternoon, but its prestige and novelty have passed. It has drifted down to being the preference of the individualist.

A short sleeve is made long by the invention of dressmakers of an ornamental cuff that takes on several shapes. It is quite fetching. The shape known as "butcher's" is a long flaring piece of material, usually white, sometimes organdie, which is pulled up over the forearm to the elbow. It is managed as one will. Sometimes it wrinkles at the wrist and is finished with a Wall-of-Troy at top, and shows a glimpse of elbow between it and the lower edge of the gown sleeve. Not pretty, that glimpse for rare are the women who have smooth white elbows. There is a reversal of it in an organdie cuff which flares at the hand and is caught to the tight upper sleeve. This one opens all its length, and is weighted with dangling link buttons held by red cords.

Still another reconstructed sleeve has the tight top part made long by a wide sling of Georgette crepe held snugly to the arm by buttons, then allowed to swing



Cape and sleeves in one piece of fabric, on an evening gown.

A DAINTY HANDBAG.

One of the sweetest vanity bags seen is a little affair intended for use with party frocks. You carry it in your hand like a nosegay—the old fashioned sort of nosegay with flowers bunched together and a lace paper around the closely-tied stems. The flowers of this bag-nosegay are silk roses in shaded pinks, and the stems, which form the handle of the bag, are of green enamel. Half of the flower-top lifts up and reveals a space lined with shirred pink silk, with pockets for the vanity-belongings around the sides and in the centre room for a dainty kerchief. The nosegay comes also in violets and in forget-me-nots, but the pink rose effect is prettiest.

Black and white striped sleeve in cape shape with jet bracelet holding it across the arms.

relinquished the effort of last summer. They repeat it this year. They also repeat the idea of varied sleeves for one frock and the gauntlet of fur or silk slipped on to vary the effect of a short sleeve, or to turn it into a long one for public places.

One of the delightful oddities thrown out is a long sleeve that comes off like a glove. It is of black tulle with an elastic band under a ruche in the top. It is pulled up to meet the short sleeve and held in its place by the rubber. It reaches well over the hand, but there is no thumb in it as in the others. Therefore it corresponds itself to the conservative.

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

For the Cocktail.

Open four tangerines and separate. Cut in pieces with sharp pair of scissors. Place in bowl and add juice of one lemon, one-half orange, ten maraschino cherries, cut in pieces, twelve strawberries, cut in bits. Toss to blend and serve in either sherbet or cocktail glasses and garnish with spoonful of whipped cream.

White and white striped sleeve with clinging cuff of white Georgette, and an organdie cuff separately from the tight upper sleeve. It is embroidered to match frock.

pink nails. If they are small as well, then she is rather a melancholy nature and so thin-skinned that she is always taking offence where none was intended.

Nails broader than they are long indicate a worrying and rather meddlesome disposition.

White spots on the nails are generally also an indication of illness, but if the nail otherwise seem perfectly healthy they may indicate a natural shrinking from the unpleasant and distasteful and a determination to avoid such things.



Brown crepe frock with open sleeve, pointed at back and tied with bronze ribbon.

JOTTINGS.

A large hat of blue georgette crepe is trimmed with huge flat velvet roses. Applied on the underside of the brim.

A frock that has received much favourable comment since it made its appearance is one of stone blue satin with a medieval blouse embroidered in old gold and girdled in gold.

A sleeve that sports an open mesh lace, merely strings carelessly laced together, which is wrapped tightly about the arm from shoulder to wrist, then left to hang across the back. The half-moon shaping is revealed when the arms are stretched, as in dancing.

There is another version of this shape for an evening frock. The lace is black, and there is slight ornamentation of jet at the sides. It is caught over the bare arms by wide bracelets of jet. It is suspended from the bare shoulders by bretelles of jet.

There is another evening sleeve which consists of two panels.

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well below the arm as a sling swings from the neck.

The sleeve one sees the oftenest is full and long, is held in tightly at the shoulder and wrist. One of the oddities from France, worn by smart women, is a fingerless glove used instead of a cuff at the wrist. It is of the fabric lined with a bright colour.

The gloveless condition still prevails. One is quite accustomed to the sight of thousands of French women in the streets carrying a pair of long gloves in the hand, but never wearing them.

When the designers saw that women were determined to withstand the high prices for gloves, they created the sleeve with the mitten. They have not

YOUR NAILS.

And Your Nature.

Doctors have discovered that the look of the nails is a good indication of the state of health of their patients. But more than this, the size, shape and colour of the finger nails tell an observant person a great deal about the disposition of the owner.

Long-nailed people are gentle and calm and generally quietly cheerful. They do no fuss or get restless. But they are also rather too cautious and lacking in self-confidence, and are apt to be obstinate in their opinions.

The quick and keenly critical person, full of animation, inclined to argument and analysis, almost always has round, even

and scolds and "grousers" usually possess square-looking nails.

Narrow nails go with scientific ambitions. Their possessor will be studious, but not particularly gentle or amiable.

People who bite their nails are often declared to be ill-tempered, but this is much more frequently a sign of a highly strung and nervy temperament, rather overactive mentally.

The owner of nails which are fluted or furrowed should take good care of the general health, for this is invariably a sign of rather a run-down physical condition. For this reason it is found for a time immediately after severe illness or when the possessor is overdone.

SPORT JEWELLERY.

Dandelion is the new colour in sport wear, and sport jewellery is set with a stone that gives this bright yellow effect. Jade comes next in favour, and next aqua marine. Paris women are wearing a dozen bracelets on one arm and with a sport blouse. And for ear-rings Paris favours the biggest and most conspicuous sort that can be found. Single drop ear-rings of coral or jade are long enough to sweep the shoulder.

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Empress of Russia	Aug 1	Aug 20	Empress of France	Sept 1	Sept. 15
Empress of Australia	Aug 1	Sept 1	Empress of Scotland	Sept 19	Sept. 25
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KOREA MARU	July 20	July 29	KOREA MARU	Aug 2	Aug 20

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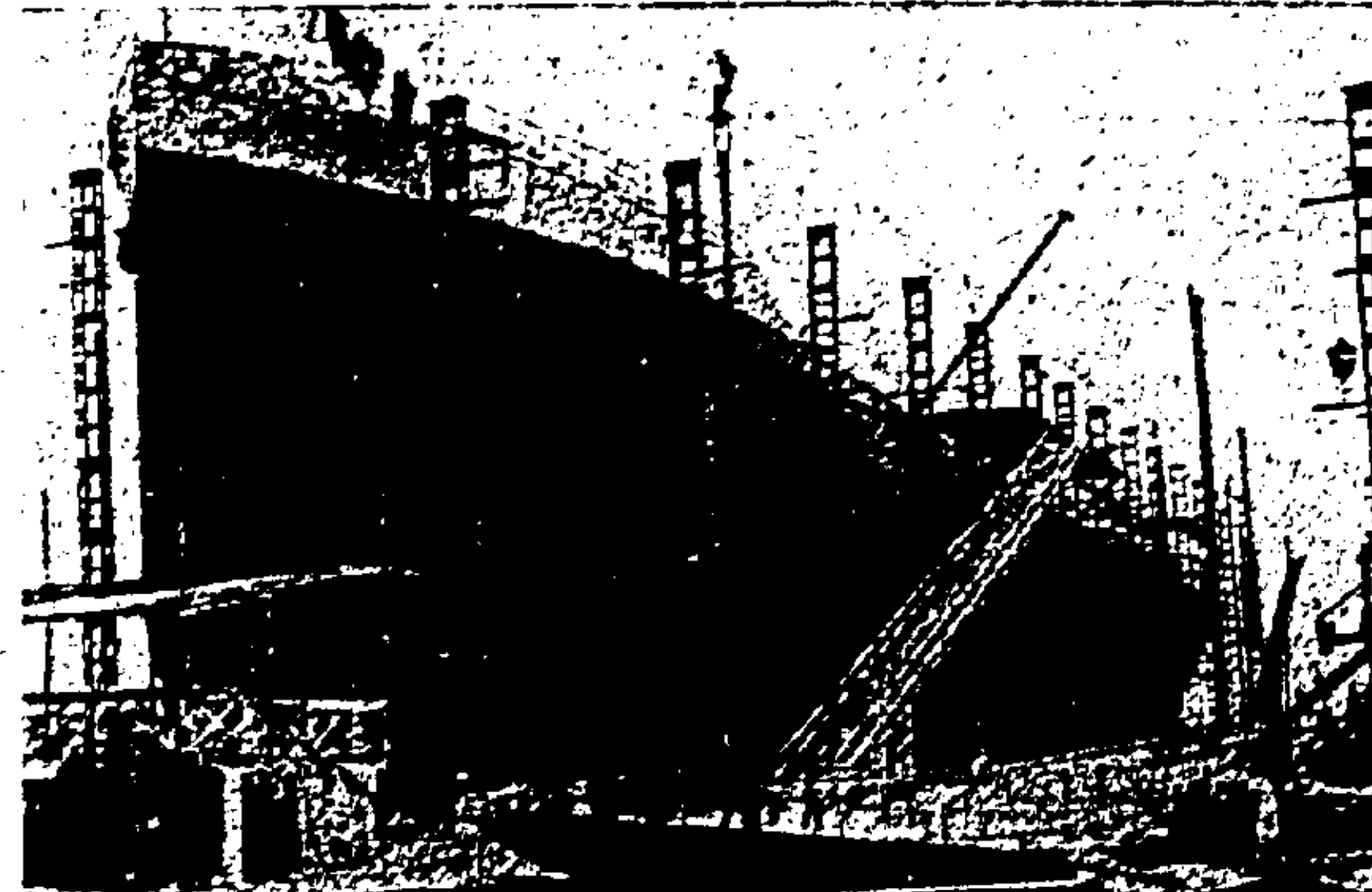
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KARMAIA	9,000	19th July	B'way, Mies, L'don, Antwerp
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SARDINIA	6,681	16th Aug.	

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S.S. "GLENVAY"	24th July.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	31st August.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENIFFER	5th July 6 a.m.	L'DON, HULL, A'WERT, H'BURG
S.S. GLENBEG	14th Aug.	L'DON, H'BURG, A'WERT, H'BURG
S.S. RADNORSHIRE	14th Aug.	L'DON, H'BURG, A'WERT, H'BURG

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.

YOKOHAMA M. (Calling Keelung) Wed. 26th July, at 11 a.m.
 KAGA MARU (Calling Keelung) Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.
 HAKOZAKI MARU Friday, 7th July at 11 a.m.
 KIFANO MARU Friday, 21st July at 11 a.m.

LAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & BRAKE.

MATSUYE MARU Friday, 7th July.

IVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

SADO MARU End of July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU End of July.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

COMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

AWA MARU Tuesday, 11th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGANO MARU Wednesday, 5th July

YAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 14th July at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU Monday, 10th July at 11 a.m.

LYONS MARU Friday, 21st July.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON**

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "BREMONT CASTLE" Sailing on or about 3rd Aug.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black
 Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also
 accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 6th July.

"TRACIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 23th July.

"TRACIA" Sailing on or about 29th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

**AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	10th July.	25th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
 a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior
 accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
 the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
 Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
 manian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.**(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)**

Telephone No. 36.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.**ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE****OUTWARDS.**

Steamers	Sailing.
City of Manchester	15th July. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

**INDO CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow Tientsin	Thur.	6th July at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Tientsin	Fri.	7th July at noon.
MANILA via Swatow Tientsin	Fri.	7th July at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via Swatow Tientsin	Sat.	8th July at noon.
TTAO via Swatow Tientsin	Sun.	9th July at 4 light.
BANGKOK via Swatow Tientsin	Tues.	11th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta via Swatow Tientsin	Wed.	12th July at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Swatow Tientsin	Thur.	13th July at 4 light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Tientsin	Thur.	13th July at noon.
TTAO via Swatow Tientsin	Fri.	14th July at noon.
SANDAKAN via Swatow Tientsin	Tue.	18th July at noon.
KOBE & Yokohama via Swatow Tientsin	Sun.	23rd July at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to
 Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returnings from Calcutta
 steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan
 occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted
 with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
 SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between
 Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through
 tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued
 all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by
 vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from
 both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and
 cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

HORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by
 two 5,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG,"
 both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton,
 Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov.
 between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.
 BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hong-
 kong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with
 up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Kumsang" will be despatched on or about Wednesday,
 12th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT
 SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

For	Steamers	To Sail:
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Kanchow	6th July at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOI	Kaying	7th July at noon.
SWATOW, SHAI & TTAO	Szechuen	8th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	10th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO
 Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in
 Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
 Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin
 (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
 and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
 avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)**

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
 good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and
 Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 7th July at 1 p.m.
Tungus	Tidemann	TUES. 11th July at noon.
Haikang	W. C. Patmore	FRI. 14th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 6th July.

BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 26th July.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 5th July.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2275.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

HARDING URGES SUBSIDY.
 Washington, June 20.—Pres-
 ident Harding today wrote
 Representative Mondell, re-
 public in house leader, approving
 the bringing up the Ship Subsidy
 Bill in the house as soon as the
 Senate sends the tariff bill to con-
 ference. President Harding said:
 "A subsidy is needed to get the
 government ships into private
 hands for economical operation.
 It does not become us to continue
 paying shipping tolls to the world
 when our rights and purposes in
 trade are better protected by serv-
 ing ourselves."

COCAINE SMUGGLING IN INDIA.
 There are indications, states a
 Calcutta paper of May 13, that
 traffic in cocaine, which recently
 showed signs of decline, has been
 revived and in a more virulent
 form than ever before. There is
 not only a large increase in the
 number of cocaine dens, particu-
 larly in the Howrah section, but
 the sources of supply of the
 drug have increased in
 number, and Calcutta seems
 to have become one of the
 principal centres of dis-
 tribution for the drug. Circum-
 stantial evidence seems to point
 to the fact that smugglers of the
 drug, which is manufactured in
 Japan, have reloaded their
 efforts and large quantities of the
 drug are being brought into the
 city from Japan. Cocaine left
 undisturbed in Calcutta is being sent
 to London, Italy and Germany.

KOKUSAI-KISEN KAISHA.
 Since the organization of the
 company, the Kokusai Kisen
 Kaisha (the International
 Steamship Co., Ltd.), have not
 commenced running their ships
 on their own account, but have
 let them out on charter. Owing
 to the depression prevailing in
 shipping circles, this business,
 formerly very profitable, is now
 unremunerative, and the com-
 pany's losses during the past
 half-year have been heavy. It is
 reported that the company
 calculate their losses at Y3,684,-
 639, while they have stopped the
 withdrawal of ships' costs for
 this year (Y7,520,000) and
 reserves for insurance of ships, as
 the only means of paying the in-
 terest due (Y5,000,000) on loans
 from the Kogyo Ginko and other
 banks amounting to Y70,000,000.
 According to the company's
 calculation, the price of their
 ships is Y142 per ton deadweight,
 and as compared with the present
 market prices of steamers (Y80
 or Y70 per ton), this is an ex-
 cessive figure. It is reported that
 the future of the company
 presents some very difficult
 problems.

ABOLITION OF U. S. SHIPPING**BOARD URGED.**

Mr. William J. Conlen, Proctor
 in Admiralty, in an address before
 the National Foreign Trade Con-
 vention, held recently at Phila-
 delphia, recommended that per-
 mission be given to railroads to
 again own and operate steamship
 lines in foreign trade, and urged
 that U. S. navigation laws be
 amended and clarified. Of the
 Ship Subsidy Bill he said: "The
 bill requires prompt action.
 Further delay of our shipping
 situation spells disaster." Mr.
 Conlen declared that the U. S.
 Shipping Board was now called
 upon to formulate proposals to
 Congress for putting U. S. shipping
 once and for all upon a sound
 working basis, and at the same
 time to dispose of the vast
 quantity of tonnage on hand to a
 people who want to know what
 Congress intends to do before
 they buy the Shipping Board's
 vessels. In the midst of formulat-
 ing proposals for the future, he said,
 the Shipping Board finds itself
 with a plan on hand or in process
 action calculated to destroy its
 own constructive ideas. "It is no
 wonder that serious consideration
 is given to the thought that
 perhaps the best solution of all
 would be the complete abolition
 of the board," Mr. Conlen added.
 "We have no need in America of
 a supervisory bureau for the trade
 of private merchants. We have
 no need of a body with ex-
 regulatory powers, which will
 settle into mere routine and foster
 shipping with red tape. "It is
 certain that general assent is now
 given to the proposition that the
 sooner the board and its allied
 corporation (the Fleet Corpora-
 tion) cease to function, as owners
 and operators, the quicker will
 the results now sought to be
 obtained manifest themselves."
 Mr. Conlen referred to the light
 which fell on U. S. shipping
 activities in the Pacific in con-
 sequence of the abolishment of
 special rates on through ship-
 ments and legislation divorcing
 rail and water transportation.
 He declared that it was high time
 that railroads be accorded the
 right to own and operate steam-
 ship lines in foreign trade.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijmanoeck	Java	in port	7th July	S'haia direct
Tijkembang	Dalmy	in port	8th July	Batavia direct
Tijkini	Java	8th July	11th July	Amoy, S'hai Japan
Tijpanas	Japan	11th July	13th July	S'haia via M'sar
Tijliwong	Japan	19th July	21st July	Batavia direct

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
 have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
 All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
 through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.****NEXT SAILING.**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	From
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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian
 Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

